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UK ACTIONS SCORED IN NOTE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR

PY110146 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (NA) -- The Argentine Government has charged that the "exclusion zone" that the United Kingdom is unilaterally maintaining around the Malvinas Islands poses a "serious obstacle." At the same time, it also claimed that London is responsible for recent incidents in which Argentine fishing boats were forced to leave the exclusion zone.

In a note addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari notes that by forcing Argentine fishing boats to leave the exclusion zone, the British Government has assumed a "provocative attitude."

Moreover, the Argentine Government expressed its concern over the fact that these illegal and arbitrary actions perpetrated by the United Kingdom generate increasing tension and insecurity.

The note was handed over to Perez de Cuellar by Ambassador Carlos Muniz, the permanent Argentine representative to the United Nations, who also submitted a copy of the note to the head of the UN Security Council, Frenchman Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil.

The text of the note issued this afternoon by the Argentine Foreign Ministry reads as follows:

"Following my government's specific instructions, I have the pleasure of addressing Your Excellency to inform you about an incident that took place in Argentine jurisdictional waters that was provoked by British military forces on 1 August 1983.

"In fact, on that date the Argentine flag fishing ships Ribera Vasca and Arcos, which were fishing in Argentine jurisdictional waters, around which the United Kingdom has illegally and arbitrarily established a so-called exclusion zone, at approximately 52 degrees, 30 minutes south latitude and 60 degrees, 30 minutes west longitude, were compelled to leave the area by units of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom.

"The Argentine ships had entered the aforementioned area, where fishing ships from other nations were also fishing, while looking for schooling fish. At 1700 that same day, two British Sea King helicopters flew several times over the Argentine fishing boats. Later, at approximately 1800, a British missile frigate forced the two Argentine fishing boats to leave the so-called exclusion zone.

"The described event reflects a persistently provocative attitude by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which, added to the similar incidents denounced by my country in the notes addressed to the president of the UN Security Council in 1982 (Documents s/15361, s/15373, s/15409, s/15427, s/15464, s/15474, s/15475, and s/15496, has prevented the diminution of tension in the South Atlantic and represents a growing threat to the stability of this region.

"My government once again rejects the illegal and arbitrary imposition of the so-called exclusion zone in Argentine jurisdictional waters around the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom, and again points out that all the incidents which have taken place due to the establishment of this zone are the exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom.

"Through that illegal measure, the United Kingdom violates the basic rights of navigation and flight reconnaissance by Argentine vessels and airplanes in the area. It prevents the fulfillment of legal and peaceful tasks by Argentine vessels and the economic exploitation of the area's natural resources, in addition to other rights of the International Law of the Sea.

"The British Government's attitude also directly affects an important private sector of Argentine production, a sector which represents a considerable source of income for my country's external sector. Furthermore, the events which have taken place since the United Kingdom established the exclusion zone show that its real purpose is to unilaterally and illegally ensure permanent and discriminatory exclusive exploitation of the zone's resources for its own benefit.

"I must also recall that the so-called zone of exclusion has been maintained with the support of an unjustified military presence in the area, a presence which the United Kingdom intends to strengthen with the construction of a permanent and strategic military base in the Malvinas Islands. This serious event, which affects not only my country but the entire Latin American region, has been denounced in a note addressed to Your Excellency on 16 July 1983 (Document a/38/301-s/15873).

"In this manner, the Government of the United Kingdom continues to ignore both Argentine rights over the area and the UN resolutions related to the peaceful solution of international controversies and all UN resolutions related to the Malvinas Islands, resolutions which if fulfilled would permit the just and peaceful solution of the dispute over the sovereignty of these territories.

"The Argentine Government and people are seriously concerned over the growing tension and insecurity generated by these illegal and arbitrary acts of the United Kingdom. The British attitude, which contrasts with the repeated willingness shown by Argentine to cooperate in the search for a negotiated solution, continues to be a serious obstacle for a final solution to the Malvinas Islands issue.

"I request from Your Excellency that this note be distributed as a document to the UN General Assembly in relation to subject 25 of the provisional program, and be made known to the Decolonization Special Committee.

"A copy of this document was delivered to the president of the UN Security Council, now held by the French representative, Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil."

NAVY CHIEF ON AMNESTY BILL, UK PLANE INCIDENT

PY102055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1239 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Today Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco said that the amnesty bill is being studied by the Military Junta and that he does not usually supply information about an issue that is under consideration by the junta, particularly if the issue refers to such an important matter. He said that there are are many versions of the issue, but, he noted, they are the responsibility of those who circulated them.

Talking to Radio Rivadavia at the metropolitan airport shortly before leaving for Rio Gallegos where he will preside over a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of Admiral Luis Piedra Buena's death, Franco said that the Navy has been blamed for expressions that they never used. "The Navy will never deny or endorse press reports," he pointed out. Concerning the pardon granted to Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, he remarked that the issue is under consideration by the Military Junta and that some reports that he read on the matter are false.

Regarding the incident between a British aircraft and an Argentine Navy plane in the South Atlantic, he said that the Electra plane was on one of its regular trips to control maritime traffic, because reconnaissance of Argentine waters is one of the Navy's specific missions that it fulfills and will continue to fulfill. He explained that in an area close to the so-called exclusion zone, which is part of the Argentine sea, a British plane flew close to the Argentine aircraft for some time and then left. That was all, he added.

Adm Franco left shortly before 0900, accompanied by high-ranking Navy officers, and is due to arrive at Pavon Island at 1100. He will then travel to the locality of Comandante Luis Piedra Buena, where the ceremony will take place.

FORMER TUCUMAN GOVERNOR RELEASED ON BAIL

PY101836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1447 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 8 Aug (TELAM) -- Former Tucuman Governor Brigadier General Antonio Luis Merlo, retired, presented himself to the local court today in response to an indictment and order for temporary arrest ordered against him by penal Judge Esteban Dubois Fleming. At the request of Dr Domingo de Prada, Gen Merlo's counsel for the defense, Judge Dubois Fleming released Gen Merlo on bail regardless of the pending indictment. The exgovernor was charged with assaulting policeman Juan Carlos Leiva with a deadly weapon during a police demonstration held in front of Government House on 3 July 1983.

ECONOMY-MINISTER TO SIGN CREDIT CONTRACTS

PY101835 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0103 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe has been authorized by the Executive Branch to travel to New York to sign contracts for $1.5 billion in credits that several international banks are making available to Argentina. The authorization was given through Decree 2014 dated today. Minister Wehbe's mission is scheduled for 11-19 August.

NEW INDUSTRY, MINING SECRETARY TAKES OFFICE

PY101742 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Minister Jorge Wehbe made some remarks at the ceremony in the Miguel Padilla Room of the Finance Palace during which Gustavo Yrazu took office as new industry and mining secretary. The outgoing secretary Luis Gottheil attended the ceremony.

Wehbe said that Secretary Yrazu takes office "at a very special moment which is characterized by the violent clashes of sectorial interests which create a climate in contrast with cold statistical facts."

LORENZO MIGUEL RESUMES METALWORKERS LEADERSHIP

PY101745 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA) -- Today the leader of the 62 Organizations, Lorenzo Miguel, resumed the leadership of the Metalworkers Union (UOM) after 7 years of military intervention in that union. Miguel promised "to work to achieve true unity."

Lorenzo Miguel was reinstated today as UOM secretary general during a ceremony that was attended by Justicialist Party Vice President Felipe Deolindo Bittel, presidential hopefuls Italo Luder and Antonio Cafiero, union leader Carlos Gross and top-ranking leaders of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] Azopardo and Brasil branches.

In the ceremony, Miguel was reinstated to the same post he was removed from 7 years and 4 months ago when the military ousted the Peronist government headed by President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who was strongly supported by the "62 Organizations" and the UOM.

WORKERS PARTY PROTESTS NONRECOGNITION

PY110035 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1510 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (DYN) -- Today the Workers Party [PO] carried out a demonstration in front of the courts building to protest that it has not been "recognized" as a political party by the electoral court. About 200 persons gathered in front of the court building at Lavalle Plaza and chanted slogans noting that the PO has been "banned."

Moreover, they distributed pamphlets which state that despite the fact that "the PO has submitted over 70,000 cards" and that it complied with all the legal requirements before 30 March, it was not recognized by the authorities.

SILES POSTPONES CABINET SHUFFLE UNTIL NEXT WEEK

PY101416 Paris AFP in Spanish 1308 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] La Paz, 10 Aug (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that President Hernan Siles Zuazo has postponed the reshuffling of his cabinet until next week, since consultations with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and the cogoverning parties have not ended yet.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena stated that a committee formed by the transport, mining, and peasant affairs ministers and the the secretary general of the presidency of the republic will submit a report to the chief of state after they have fully analyzed the emergency program presented by the COB yesterday as a condition for cogoverning with Siles Zuazo.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, secretary general of the COB, stated that there are no deadlines for the implementation of the government program and for becoming members of the executive branch.

For his part, Oscar Sanjines, executive secretary of the labor union, stated that "there is no hurry, since we have already passed the traditional date -- 6 August -- for the cabinet reshuffle."

Last week President Siles Zuazo received the collective resignation of his ministers and invited the COB to participate in his cabinet.

LABOR FEDERATION DEMANDS SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT

PY101820 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has proposed workers' control in large private enterprises and a majority workers' participation in the government, according to COB leaders.

These proposals are included in the COB socioeconomic emergency plan submitted yesterday at 1630 [2030 GMT] to President Hernan Siles Zuazo. These proposals were presented by COB leaders Oscar Sanjines and Tomas Cabrera at the Presidential Palace.

On presenting this document at COB headquarters, COB Secretary Genral Juan Lechin Oquendo stated that it is imperative to change the current policy of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government so as to assuage the people's hunger:

[Begin recording] We have to change this policy completely if we want to end the suffering of our people from hunger, which will become worse if the current economic policy is maintained. [end recording]

Leader (Jose Justiniano) read the socioeconomic emergency plan presented by the COB. On reading the passage referring to the strengthening of state mechanisms, the COB leader stated:

[Begin recording] Strengthening of State Mechanisms:

1. Delaying of the payment of the country's foreign debts to international private banks until the Bolivian economic situation permits the repayment of these obligations;

2. Rejection of the IMF requirements and (?allowing the implementation) of an economic policy in keeping with the interests of the nation and of the people;

3. Control [word indistinct] of the country's financial interests so that national resources will be administered and channeled to the strategic areas of the economy under favorable conditions in order to support the reactivation of the productive sectors;

4. Revision of the Central Bank statutes for the reorganization of the national financial system, creating a [words indistinct] which will permit effective control of all financial systems through the Bolivian Central Bank Control Department;

5. Investigation of the buildup of the assets and operations of the private banking system since the time of the Banzer-Paz Estenssoro regime;

6. Creation of a foreign trade institute to [word indistinct] develop and control import and export operations. [end recording]

BUSINESS CONFEDERATION CHAIRMAN SCORES LECHIN

PY102017 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Businessmen, in conjunction with other members of the country's private sector, have decisively contributed to the struggle for the restoration of the democratization process. The recent participation of private businessmen has been written into history, both in Bolivia and abroad. This sector, which has always made an effort to provide job openings, is not encouraging a coup of any sort and is not involved with any forces of aggression as some union leaders have stated.

These comments were made by the chairman of the Confederation of Private Businessmen of Bolivia when answering questions from the press.

Fernando Illanes went on to label as "foolhardy" the statements made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, who said that private businessmen would encourage destabilizing attitudes.

With regard to workers' control over private enterprise, Fernando Illanes said that private enterprise overall does not at all fear another type of control, as it already has many controls, including the internal revenue office, the municipality, auditing, the unions, the Labor Ministry, the National Social Security Fund, and others. Does Lechin perhaps regard all these agencies, exerting control for the government, as ineffective and unable to cope, Illanes asked rhetorically.

Perhaps a plot is in the making by which private enterprise will dodge taxes, or it may be that Lechin is the only person capable of controlling the alleged tax evasion. We do not know the real intent. Who knows? If he seeks to ruin private enterprise and ridiculous excuses are concocted, it is necessary to know whether the public wants private enterprise to disappear, Fernando Illanes remarked.

Our interviewee also pointed out that there are smooth relations between businessmen and workers, but that statements such as those made by Lechin Oquendo mislead the objectives of the workers.

SILES INSTALLS NEW NATIONAL POLICE CHIEF

PY092022 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] In a ceremony held this morning at Government House, President Hernan Siles Zuazo installed the new police chief, General Mario Teran Lavadenz. Gen Teran Lavadenz is replacing General Eddy Cordero Marquez, who resigned a few weeks ago.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

PY101746 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2153 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (TELAM) -- To a certain extent, President Siles Zuazo was able this afternoon to consolidate his position when, after three consecutive attempts -- on Wednesday, yesterday, and today -- the leftist parties who support him in the Chamber of Deputies were able to impose his candidate as president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputy Gualberto Claure, of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], headed by Siles Zuazo, was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies; Gaston Encinas, of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], will be first vice president of the Chamber; Enrique Riveros, of the Bolivian Socialist Party, will be second vice president of the Chamber; Ramiro Barrenechea, of the Communist Party, was elected first secretary; and Alfonso Ferrufino, of the MIR, was elected second secretary.

PTB LEADER CONFIRMS BREAK OF AGREEMENT WITH PDS

PY101908 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Stating that the fooling around has ended, Deputy Ivette Vargas, president of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] addressed an official note to Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, announcing that the PTB-PDS [Social Democratic Party] agreement has been broken.

A few minutes before, during a press conference, Ivette Vargas stated that she had still been willing to maintain the agreement if the government had agreed to grant the workers job stability and other social benefits, but that in the end she had to give in when the main leaders of the PTB phoned her and demanded that the agreement be broken off.

AURELIANO CHAVES CRITICIZES IMF REQUIREMENTS

PY101652 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] During a meeting held with various businesses, President Aureliano Chaves criticized the IMF's requirements for the signing of a new agreement with Brazil. Aureliano Chaves placed emphasis on the need to import less and export more, which is not happening. Chaves told the businessmen that the country must be careful at this point and avoid the destruction (?or weakening) of the industrial sector.

The acting president believes that negotiations with the IMF should take into account the country's particular characteristics, even the social aspect. Aureliano's position was revealed to the media by the president of the Brazilian banks confederation [Pedro Conde] who later on tried to deny it.

GALVEAS PREDICTS 150-PERCENT INFLATION FOR 1983

PY102107 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has disclosed, through his press secretary, that the inflation rate this year should amount to approximately 150 percent, a rate which is being negotiated with the IMF.

The minister condemned the establishment of a unilateral moratorium. He admitted that Brazil is behind schedule in the payment of its foreign debt with some countries, but that it has never talked about not paying it, even if (?it means resorting to its foreign current reserves).

BRIEFS

CECLAT APPROVES CUT CREATION -- Sao Paulo -- The creation of the CUT (Sole Central Organization of Workers) at the end of the month was approved during the closing session of the CECLAT (State Congress of the Workers) held on 31 July. The CUT's creation was proposed by PT [Workers Party] President Luis Inacio da Silva, alias Lula. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Aug 83 p 3 PY]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET RESHUFFLES CABINET OFFICIALS

PY102346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Aug (EFE) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today replaced seven ministers of his cabinet. The newly appointed ministers are:

Sergio Onofre Jarpa (Interior)
Alfonso Marquez de la Plata (government secretary general)
Hugo Galvez Gajardon (Labor)
Winston Chinchon (Health)
Modesto Colladoes (Housing)
Air Force General Enrique Escobar (Transportation and telecommunications)
Andres Passicot (Economy)

These new ministers replace General Enrique Montero, Interior Ministry; Ramon Suarez, government secretary general; Patricio Mardones, Labor Ministry; Rear Admiral Hernan Rivera, Health Ministry; Brigadier General Roberto Guillard, Housing Ministry; Brigadier General Caupolican Boisset, Transportation and Telecommunications Ministry; and Manuel Martin Saez, Economy Ministry. Moreover, Hernan Bucci replaces Sergio Perez Hormazabal as director of the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN); and Brigadier General Sergio Perez Hormazabal replaces Colonel Francisco Ramirez Migliassi as vice president of the Production Development Corporation (CORFO), both of which are at the ministry level.

Full Cabinet List Reported

PY110045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0003 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (EFE) -- After the changes which took place today, General Augusto Pinochet's new Chilean cabinet is constituted as follows:

Interior:	Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes;
Foreign Relations:	Miguel Schweitzer Walters;
Finance:	Carlos Caceres Contreras;
Economy:	Andres Passicot;
Education:	Monica Madariaga Gutierrez;
Defense:	Admiral Patricio Carvajal Prado;
Labor and Social Welfare:	Hugo Galvez Gajardo;
Health:	Winston Chinchon Bunting;
Public Works:	Brigade General Bruno Siebert Held;
Agriculture:	Jorge Prado Aranguiz;
Housing and Urbanization:	Modesto Collados Nunez;
Justice:	Jaime del Valle Alliende;
Transport and Telecommunications:	Air Brigade General Enrique Escobar Rodriguez;
National Property:	Carabineros Inspector General Rene Peri;
Minister Director of the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN):	Hernan Bucci;
Minister Secretary General of Government:	Alfonso Marquez de la Plata;
Minister Chief of the Presidential Staff:	Brigade General Santiago Sinclair;
Minister of the National Energy Commission:	Lieutenant General Herman Brady, and
Minister Vice President of the Production Development Corporation (CORFO):	Brigade General Sergio Perez Hormazabal.

Pinochet Address to Cabinet

PY110119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today announced that a new political stage has begun in his country. He made this statement when administering the oath of office to the new cabinet members. He also charged that a smear campaign has been launched against his regime.

In an eloquent speech, the president announced that the new cabinet, which will be headed by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, will have to undertake significant tasks. In the political sector, he noted, the cabinet will have to resolutely encourage the restoration of institutional life. In the economic sector, it will have to work hard to attain recovery, and in the social sector, it will have to intensify the existing development programs.

In his speech, the president scored the gigantic Marxist smear campaign that was initiated when his administration came to power. "We have also been affected by the serious world economic crisis, which has become a new obstacle that we must overcome in the shortest possible time," he said.

He added that in the past our fatherland experienced difficult situations, but always managed to overcome them on the basis of the will and strength of its sons. Therefore, today I reiterate my unyielding confidence that all Chileans of good will shall unite to overcome this difficult situation that other Latin American nations are also experiencing, he said.

In his speech, General Pinochet warned the members of his cabinet that they will have to confront all sorts of attacks and slander since the enemies of Chile do not hesitate to spend millions in their propaganda campaign against Chile. He added: But, gentlemen, have no fear. When one has a clear conscience, there is nothing to fear; and if these offenses cause us pain, let us remember that Chile comes first.

The Chilean president assured that if he had to face a situation similar to the one the country confronted in 1973, and if he were requested to again pick up the guns to defend the honor of the fatherland, he would do it and with renewed strength since the fatherland is above all else.

He noted that he would not hesitate to do what was done since the only thing that this government can be blamed for having saved their fellow citizens from a civil war that the Marxists wanted to bring to pass and having defeated Soviet communism, which was taking hold in this land.

Concluding his speech, General Pinochet asked the Lord to guide us with His immense widsom so that we may achieve the objectives we are pursuing for the good of the people. May the Lord help us.

New Interior Minister's Role

PY102226 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Authorized sources report today that Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the representative of the nationalist right, was designated political head and interior minister in the new cabinet of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

The cabinet reshuffle will be officially announced in the next few hours, while the opposition is about to stage the fourth day of national protest against the military regime on 11 August. Despite the fact that the name of the new minister is not yet known, persistent rumors reported the designation of Jarpa when it was learned that General Enrique Montero would resign. Gen Montero has been interior minister since April 1981.

Jarpa, who is regarded as a politician, is the designer of a strategy of a political opening that the military regime will reportedly implement to alleviate the social tensions that emerged in the days of protest organized by the opposition beginning on 11 May. During the fourth day of protest scheduled for tomorrow, the leaders of the Republican Right, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Socialist Party, which together make up the Democratic Alliance [ADCH], will ask for the resignation of President Pinochet and the creation of a transition government that could restore institutional life.

As the leader of the rightist National Party, Sergio Onofre Jarpa strongly opposed the Christian Democratic administration of President Eduardo Frei (1964-70), and his critical attitude became even stronger under the leftist government of Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by a military upheaval in 1973. Since Pinochet came to power in that year, Sergio Onofre Jarpa has cooperated with the government. Until his designation as interior minister, he served as Chilean ambassador to Argentina.

State Council Chairman's Comments

PY102013 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] There will be no problem in implementing the statute of political parties before 1989. This is the conclusion of the chairman of the Council of State, Miguel Schweitzer. Schweitzer asserted that there are no legal encumbrances in this regard. However, this is not the case for the other basic laws, passage of which will take longer, Schweitzer stressed. Schweitzer made these statements after meeting with the Presidency's legal adviser, Brigadier General (Fernando Laio).

Schweitzer added that, for the time being, the names of the individuals that will be called on to become members of the Council of State will not be discussed. However, in my case, all the sectors that have a say in the matter will be taken into account. Pointedly asked whether Andres Zaldivar would be called to join the Council of State, Schweitzer replied that it could be possible. However, there would be no point in calling on him now, as he is abroad. Schweitzer concluded by saying that the question of the Fernandez Committee members joining the Council of State will depend entirely on the legislative committees.

GOVERNMENT GIVES WARNING ON SCHEDULED PROTEST

PY101902 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The government requests the Chilean community and the students especially not to allow themselves to be deceived by proposals which are obviously of a subversive nature, or to be used by those who, irresponsibly, intend to create an atmosphere of agitation and chaos to help their violent intentions.

This is stated in a communique issued a short while ago by the National Social Communications Agency [DINACOS]. The text of the communique was read by DINACOS director (Osvaldo Riveras), who at one point read:

[Begin Riveras recording] As a consequence, it should be warned that any disruption of public order, and damage to public or private property, and any threat to the life of the people or any deaths which may take place during the aforementioned acts will be the sole and exclusive responsibility of the illegal so-called national command for protest, and of the remaining illegal groups that have organized, incited, or promoted acts which they have entitled a peaceful protest to be held on 11 August. [end recording]

Pinochet Deploys Large Force

PY101954 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Relay from Government House by Gracielas Contreras]

[Text] The president of the republic today announced that the city of Santiago is being guarded by 18,000 men whom he has instructed to react sharply against any attempt to cause disorder. The chief of state placed emphasis in his warning during a meeting with a delegation of neighborhood representatives of the metropolitan area to whom he granted an audience at his office at noon in La Moneda Palace today. [Passage indistinct]

The chief of state recalled that this government came about at the Chilean people's request to be saved from Marxism. We did not take over the government on our own free will. But recently a few gentlemen, who have spent the past 3 days sitting in a comfortable office and earning dollars, have come out and criticized us. In view of the call to protest, the chief of state made this warning to those who intend to disrupt public order, pointing out that those who do so will suffer the consequences.

Troops Positioned in Santiago

PY110005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Heavily armed military patrols took up strategic positions tonight in the main districts of the Chilean capital and on its access highways, in preparation for the fourth national day of protest called for this Thursday by the opposition which is asking for President Augusto Pinochet's resignation.

The movement of armored vehicles became noticeable in the early hours of this afternoon, while helmeted soldiers armed with submachineguns took up their posts at corners and on sidewalks in the districts bordering downtown Santiago.

Opposition Statement of Protest

PY102024 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- A committee of Chilean opposition leaders this morning asked the Armed Forces and the police to allow and not repress the peaceful demonstrations against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet scheduled for 11 August.

Former Congressman Carlos Dupre, a member of the Christian Democratic Party and of the National Development Project (PRODEN), explained that the request was conveyed through a letter addressed to the commanders-in-chief of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Carabineros. Dupre noted that PRODEN learned that military patrols replaced the Carabineros on the streets of some Santiago districts last Tuesday.

We also know, he added, that the city was divided into five zones and that each of those zones will be put under the command of a general on 11 August, when the fourth day of national protest against the government is due to take place.

The PRODEN letter stresses that the protest will be peaceful and that under the present circumstances, "it is the only way that democrats have to voice their disagreement with the government, which in no way represents the feelings of the majority of the Chilean people."

In the three previous demonstrations of protest staged in May, June, and July the opposition called for peaceful action, but each of them was marked by clashes between the demonstrators and police. It was recalled that during the previous protests, 8 people died, approximately 20 were wounded and some 3,000 were detained when dissidents demonstrated or made noise with empty pots and pans. Substantial damage was also reported.

The PRODEN letter concludes by saying that we are sure that the Armed Forces and the police will not carry out indiscriminate repression (tomorrow), because it would in no way help the quest for peace and accord that all of us want.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN SANTIAGO; CURFEW IMPOSED

Attack on Bus

PY102005 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Four individuals wielding handguns attacked a bus and burned it on Departmental Avenue, in Santiago. The attack was carried out last night at the intersection of Departmental Avenue and (Venoso Gozolli) Street. At this intersection, a bus travelling between Recoleta and (Elvira) passed in front of the GMLR-515 (La Renda) bus stop. The terrorists intimidated the driver and three passengers, forcing them to get off the bus. They then squirted the bus with flammable liquids and burned it.

The bus owner, (Manuel Varas), estimated the damage at 1 million pesos. The bus was his only means of income.

Broadcasting Antenna Bombed

PY102306 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- The board of the Aurora broadcasting house, which belongs to the Chilean Catholic Church, today reported that an explosive device, placed by unidentified persons, destroyed the transmitter antenna of Radio Aurora de Santiago. The damaged equipment was located in one of the slopes of San Cristobal Hill, which overlooks Santiago. The three Santiago television stations and a commercial radio station also have similar equipment located in the area.

The attack was perpetrated on Tuesday evening and, as a result, Radio Aurora had to immediately suspend its programming. In the last 4 months, four nonofficial radios have also been the target of attacks. Moreover, Catholic-owned radio stations La Voz de la Costa, in Osorno, and Radio Aysen, in Aysen, both in the southern part of the country, were also targets of attack.

Armed Forces Impose Curfew

PY110111 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Tonight it was unofficially reported that the Chilean Military Government ordered a curfew for the Santiago population tomorrow, Thursday. According to Radio Cooperativa of the Chilean capital, the curfew will prohibit the traffic of people and vehicles after 1730 local time (2130 GMT).

This drastic measure, the second in the last 30 days, was reportedly ordered by the Armed Forces headquarters to prevent violent demonstrations during the fourth day of protest against the government of President Augusto Pinochet called by important opposition sectors for tomorrow, Thursday. The radio station, linked to the Christian Democratic Party, added that General Osvaldo Hernandez, chief of the Santiago Emergency Zone (metropolitan region), will announce the measure in the next few hours.

Protest Day Begins

PY110324 Paris AFP in Portuguese 0305 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Dozens of persons were arrested by the Santiago police during demonstrations carried out a few hours after the start of the fourth national day of protest against the military regime. About 50 relatives of either missing persons or of those who are detained were dispersed by police a few meters from the La Moneda Presidential Palace when they shouted slogans against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

The demonstrators, who demanded that the government resolve the issue in question, were carrying pictures of their relatives on placards on which the following note was written: "They were taken alive, we want them back alive." According to the Youth Rights National Commission, six persons were arrested during the demonstration.

Meanwhile, groups of demonstrators, the majority of them university students, were confronting strongly armed police forces in the heavily populated Macul neighborhood. Police used antiriot vehicles and tear gas grenades to repress the demonstrators, who had cut off traffic and were throwing stones and other objects. Eyewitnesses report that police arrested an undetermined number of youths. Later, dissident students met in front of the Catholic University building to listen to student leader Manuel Antonio Garreton. University Secretary General Raul Lecaros asked Garreton to leave the area. After some scuffling, one of the demonstrators hit Lecaros. Police forces showed up and immediately dispersed the students with tear gas.

These events occurred after attacks in which 9 buses were set on fire and destroyed over the last 3 days in Santiago. Also, two bomb blasts have silenced two Santiago radio stations. During the three previous protests, 18 people died and 3,000 were arrested.

PEACE COMMISSION ENCOURAGED BY RURAL PROJECTS

PA102045 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Aug 83 p 11A

[Text] The peace commission led by President Betancur, John Agudelo Rios, and Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia has assessed the national government's actions being carried out in the areas of violence as positive.

"Reports are encouraging. We have the impression that the peace process is gaining ground every day and that by applying our resources to action in the regions that have suffered from violence, peace will be made a reality that can be denied by no one," Agudelo Rios said at the end of a commission meeting.

He expressed satisfaction with the commission's assessment, saying: "We have hopes that the development of peace will be rapid."

He explained that the commission's analysis dealt with three essential aspects: an evaluation of tasks that can be implemented immediately, that of tasks that require planning, and that of long-term tasks.

Among the first, he stressed that in the mid-Magdalena region, specific programs, such as the provision of electricity, are being carried out. This week 20 million [currency not specified] worth of projects will be inaugurated in the Puerto Boyaca area alone.

Agudelo Rios said that education is also being heightened with the transfer of a large number of teachers to rural areas in the mid-Magdalena region, and that practical actions are being implemented in the fields of health, hygiene, and other services, proving that the program has passed from thought to action.

He emphasized that the process has recently been accelerated because, "though a lack of economic resources had somewhat impeded the rehabilitation of the areas that are affected by violence, we now have funds that permit us to implement our planned projects."

"It is not that the violence has decreased," he said, "but that there has been a decrease in what we call the objective causes of the violence."

In this sense, he stressed that when the people see that there is more protection and greater hope and that their needs are being satisfied, the violence will end.

He stressed the work that has been carried out by the government's decentralized institutions in the peace program, adding that as result of the meeting with the president greater impetus will be given to the peace process.

DEFENSE MINISTER REVEALS MILITARY REORGANIZATION

PA101923 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Aug 83 p 3A

[Text] Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes has announced that the Armed Forces have been vastly restructured and that six new Army divisions have been created.

The primary task of the new military units will be to promote development plans in neglected areas of Colombia, particularly in those regions termed the National Territories

Landazabal noted that in the last few months the Army has increased its military strength and has created new development groups that are already in operation, such as that in the Magdalena area. He also mentioned several battalions that have gradually grown inactive, such as the Liborio Mejia in Florencia, the 12th Operations Command in Caqueta and Putumayo, the Maza Group in Bonza, the Pedro Nel Ospina in Rionegro, the Carlos Alban in Apiay, the 14th Brigade, the Lucan Delhuya, and the Calibio, among others.

The Sixth Division, one of the basic Army units, will operate in Vichada; two divisions are already operating in Barranquilla and Bucaramanga, and the others will be in the Guainia region.

Landazabal said that the Armed Forces have also purchased a large amount of field equipment, Navy boats, and weapons, which will be used in the development of bases like that under construction on the Pacific side. The new equipment, as well as the new garrisons, will permit the Armed Forces to deal more effectively with the contraband problem and to increase vigilance in areas under Colombian sovereignty, such as San Andres y Providencia.

River transportation to the National Territories was also organized, because this means of transportation will be essential in the future to the development of these distant Colombian territories. Satena [Air Transport Service to National Territories] will soon acquire new planes to expand and improve its services to these areas.

The divisions will be based in the following regions: the 1st Division on the coast, the 2d Division in Santander, the 3d Division in Valle, the 4th Division in Meta, the 5th Division in Cundinamarca, and the 6th Division in the National Territories.

ONE SOLDIER, SIX FARC GUERRILLAS DIE IN CLASH

PA100330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Cimitarra (Colombia), 10 Aug (EFE) -- According to official sources, one soldier and six guerrillas were killed today during a shootout on the outskirts of Cimitarra. According to a military spokesman, Hector Julio Castro Bolanos, a noncommissioned officer, and six rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) were killed in the fighting.

The clash occurred in a mountainous area known as "La Corcobada" in the "La Chisposa" River basin, where the troops discovered a guerrilla camp. According to the military spokesman, there could be more clashes in the area because most of the rebels fled and are surrounded by the Army.

BETANCUR MEETS ISRAELI PARLIAMENTARIANS

PA102030 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Betancur today received Israeli Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor, who is visiting at the invitation of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives. The meeting was held in President Betancur's protocol office.

Mr Savidor was accompanied by five Knesset members representing various Israeli political groups, including the coalition, the labor sector, and opposition groups. Israeli Ambassador Hayim Abaron, who also participated in the meeting, said that its objective was to establish an interparliamentary dialogue and to strengthen the friendship that exists between the peoples of Colombia and Israel. Aharon added that his government views the work of the Contadora Group with interest and both lauds and supports that effort.

POLITICAL-MILITARY COMMAND: SUBVERSION CONTROL

PY101535 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Official communique No 71 issued by the Political-Military Command]

[Text] The Political-Military Command of the Emergency Zone hereby informs the public of the following:

1. The security forces remind Ayacucho inhabitants that, in order to safeguard the interests of the majority, it will permanently guarantee the protection of the city from those subversive delinquents belonging to the Peruvian Communist Party who, with the purpose of creating or maintaining a state of anguish, alarm, and terror among the population or a specific sector of the population, carry out acts which prevent normal activities and place the lives, health, public, and private property at stake.

2. The Political-Military Command requests the cooperation of Ayacucho inhabitants to personally denounce -- by telephone or any other means -- any violation by military or police personnel of the previously mentioned points.

3. In order to fully achieve internal order and the social peace so necessary to attain the developmental goals of the department, the command of the Emergency Zone requests that school or university enrollment of students be canceled, workers be replaced, and licenses of stores and public transport lines be suspended should any of the above be involved in activities which prevent the populations' normal activities.

Ayacucho Work Stoppage Fails

PY101620 Paris AFP in Spanish 2127 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Aug (AFP) -- The AFP correspondent has reported that a 72-hour general stoppage in Ayacucho Department that the clandestine subversive group Shining Path tried to impose and that was to have started today failed as a result of the enforcement of harsh measures against those who participated in the strike. The Shining Path was able to completely paralyze the city of Ayacucho for 48 hours on 25 and 26 July.

The chief of the Political-Military Command issued a communique last night in which he informed the people that the police forces will offer guarantees and permanently protect the city against those Shining Path subversives who conduct actions aimed at interrupting normal activities or who pose a threat to either the life or health of people or to private or public property.

27 MEMBERS OF SHINING PATH GROUP ARRESTED

PY101643 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] A police source has disclosed that the Civil Guard has arrested 27 subversives, members of a political-military committee of the central region of the Shining Path.

MEASURE ADOPTED TO SAFEGUARD HIGH TENSION TOWERS

PY101538 Lima EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The police forces -- GC [Civil Guard], PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police], and GR [Republican Guard of Peru] -- which are coordinating efforts to safeguard the high tension towers, have been ordered to use their guns and shoot to kill all who illegally enter the area, in keeping with the measure that declares these as "restricted areas."

This is one of the security measures that has been adopted by the government to control the terrorist wave that is affecting at least five departments. In the capital, the terrorists' main target is to blow up high tension towers in order to leave the city in darkness, making it easy to carry out attacks against public buildings. During the last terrorist attack in the capital, two PIP members died in the Miraflores neighborhood.

It was learned from ELECTROPERU [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] that this company is putting up signs which warn "do not enter the restricted areas without proper authorization or unless you have complied with the regulations that have been imposed by the police forces in order to avoid irreparable harm."

HAVANA ON CALL FOR NATIONWIDE TEACHERS STRIKE

PA100355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Single Union of Education Workers of Peru will stage a 48-hour national strike on 14 and 15 September to demand higher wages and other job benefits. Besides demanding wage increases of approximately $110 per month, the strikers will demand official recognition of teachers unions, free education, and the release of 80 imprisoned teachers accused of subversion.

NAVY MINISTER DUBOIS LEAVES FOR FRG 2 AUGUST

PY101516 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Aug 83 p 14

[Text] Navy Minister Jorge Dubois Gervasi traveled to the FRG yesterday to supervise the delivery of the submarine Pisagua, which will be commissioned by the Peruvian Navy. This modern submarine, of the 209 type, is the last of a group of four that the Peruvian Government ordered under the terms of a bilateral agreement between Peru and the FRG. This information was provided by the minister at the "Jorge Chavez" International Airport before he departed for the FRG.

The Pisagua, a 56-m-long submarine displacing 1,200 tons, will leave for Callao in October.

Dubois also said that, after paying a visit to the Kiel shipyards, he will take a special trip to several European capitals and will return home in 2 weeks. High-ranking Navy officers saw him off at the airport.

DEMONSTRATOR TO FACE TRIAL FOR HURTING POLICEMAN

PY101924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] An official communique released today states that due to injuries caused to a traffic policeman during the unauthorized political demonstrations on Saturday, the court has ordered that a 20-year-old boy be prosecuted.

Wilson Sosa Pellejero was found guilty of assault and contempt by the judge, who also ordered the release of the last three young men who were still being held at his disposal out of the 83 detained during the demonstration, according to a police communique.

The police communique stated that the four young men were detained at the place of aggression against the police agent, whose uniform was torn and who was then dragged several meters on the pavement. The communique also reported the simultaneous detention of a young demonstrator with a superficial bullet wound to one of his legs who, after receiving first aid, was taken home.

Nevertheless, reliable sources stated that activities are normal in schools, despite clandestine leaflets announcing a strike.

HAVANA CITES BROAD FRONT DEMAND FOR DEMOCRACY

PA100440 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Representatives of the Uruguayan Broad Front in Panama have demanded the reestablishment of democracy in Uruguay and stated that the repression staged by the military this past weekend shows the regime's unwillingness to find a civic solution to the serious national crisis.

A spokesman for the organization said that included among the main causes for recent popular protests are the decree that prohibits all political activity and the imposition of strong press censorship.

The Broad Front spokesman said that the Uruguayan people have demonstrated their willingness to topple the dictatorship and reestablish democracy with their combative mobilization over the past few days.

BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICIT -- Montevideo, 3 Aug (AFP) -- According to a report of the Economy and Finance Committee of the Council of State, an organization which has replaced Congress since its dissolution in 1973, the Uruguayan budget deficit in 1982 was eight times greater than in 1981, and 106 times greater than in 1980. According to the report, the 1982 deficit, which has to be financed, is equal to 42.1 percent of total expenditure. This relationship has grown out of proportion from 0.9 percent in 1980 to 8.3 percent in 1981. The committee indicated that the large deficit is the result of the lack of growth of current value resources (-0.6 percent) and a reduction in real value of practically all revenues (-16.4 percent overall). The report adds that expenditures increased 56.5 percent, particularly operating expenditures (100 percent), due mainly to the increase in financial transfers to the social security sector (86.8 percent). In conclusion, the report indicates that investments -- despite the fact that they increased 2.3 percent in current value -- suffered a real reduction of 14 percent in relation to 1981. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 3 Aug 83 PY]

FRENCH EMBASSY PRAISES U.S.-MEXICAN LEADER TALKS

FL102021 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1934 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The French Embassy in Mexico today termed the talks between the presidents of Mexico and the United States -- Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagan -- scheduled for 14 August, as encouraging for Central America.

The French Embassy spokesman, Pierre-Henri Guignard, indicated that the world's attention is directed at Baja California Sur, where the meeting will take place, inasmuch as it will have great importance for peace in Central America.

He noted that there is world interest in the meeting because its results could have a beneficial impact on the regional conflict, because it is believed that a meeting between the president of a Contadora Group country and the U.S. President can have encouraging aspects.

After giving assurances that the meeting next Sunday is in response to the Cancun appeal aimed at seeking peaceful solutions to the conflict, the spokesman added that France continues to support the Contadora Group because it feels it is the only viable forum to find a peaceful solution in the Central American region.

Referring to the new Guatemalan Government and its position vis-a-vis the Contadora Group, Pierre-Henri Guignard said it is one more problem for the group and that the Latin American countries must find a political solution for that new problem.

The French diplomat stressed that Guatemalan policy is a new challenge for the Contadora Group, because it is a difficult situation that must be overcome. He reaffirmed that France is confident that the Contadora Group will continue on its path and will avoid modifications to its peace efforts.

SEPULVEDA OPTIMISTIC ON C.A. PEACE EFFORTS

PA102052 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 8 Aug 83 p 1

[By Jose Antonio Franco]

[Text] Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said on returning to Mexico City yesterday that the presence of U.S. military forces off the coasts of Central America is a serious obstacle to the realization of peace in the area.

However, in a brief interview, he said that there is a favorable climate for the peace negotiations that are being conducted by the Contadora Group.

The foreign relations secretary noted that there is no doubt that the coming meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States will be most beneficial. He said that he was unaware of the latest comments about the upcoming presidential meeting, but he said that he was optimistic about its success.

Sepulveda said that he will submit a detailed report to President de la Madrid on the results of his working tour of Panama and Brazil, primarily on his meeting with the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama and with those of the Central American countries.

Now that he has returned to the country, the foreign relations secretary will discuss last-minute details of the Mexican president's trip to La Paz, Baja California, next Sunday, where he will meet with President Ronald Reagan.

SEPULVEDA SAYS RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA UNCHANGED

FL101541 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 10 Aug 83

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor tonight said that Mexico will continue diplomatic relations with Guatemala, since we do not make judgments on government changes in other countries.

He added that since 1930 Mexico has practiced the Estrada Doctrine on government changes that occur in other countries, and that this will be our country's position.

The Mexican foreign secretary expressed the hope that the political change in Guatemala will not alter the negotiations of the Contadora Group, although it is too early to tell.

Nevertheless, he said that the Contadora Group has the political cooperation of other Central American countries and that this remains intact.

The Contadora Group efforts are in themselves independent, and he explained that this is a political and diplomatic effort undertaken by Mexico with three other Latin American countries with the support of the Central American countries that are directly affected.

Regarding the appointment of Henry Kissinger as the U.S. Government's representative in Central America, Sepulveda Amor said that this is not a diplomatic effort, but rather an attempt by the United States to present its views on medium- and long-range matters concerning Central America.

BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORTS -- The Mexican Steel Corporation, made up of three steel concerns, has announced that Mexico will be exporting 800,000 tons of steel this year to Algeria, Canada, China [not further specified], Egypt, the United States, the Philippines, Guatemala, Iraq, Syria, and Hong Kong. The Mexican exports have been facilitated by the fact that U.S. Steel, the largest U.S. steel firm, has switched to the manufacture of finished products in several of its plants from raw material purchased in the UK. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Aug 83 Supplement p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

POPULAR VANGUARD PARTY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

PA101642 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 29 Jul-4 Aug 83 p 3

[Statement by the Political Commission of the Popular Vanguard Party (PVP) Central Committee: "Warship Fleet, Out" -- date not given]

[Text] A war that could have very grave consequences is looming over Central America. The decision by President Reagan and the Pentagon to send a powerful fleet of warships with nuclear weapons to our coasts amounts to an act of aggression against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean and could be the beginning of a large-scale military intervention against Nicaragua and the region's revolutionary and democratic movements.

For the time being, the objective of the Yankee fleet is to carry out blockade maneuvers against Nicaragua, to mine its ports, to support large military maneuvers by the puppet Honduran Army, and to impose the discredited and brutal big-stick policy on all the people of Latin America and on all the area's democratic governments.

However, neither the U.S. news media nor broad sectors of world opinion entirely dismiss the possibility that the intimidating and blackmailing military maneuvers, which are based on well-known Pentagon plans, could become a dangerous war of aggression at any time. There is no doubt about one thing: Peace is being threatened; Reagan is threatening the people of Central America and the Caribbean with war.

The forces of imperialism should be ashamed at being involved in this increase in aggression, which comes at a time when the Nicaraguan Government has made a very important proposal, offering to initiate immediate multilateral negotiations that could put an end to the grave tension that threatens peace in this part of the world. Reagan is sending nuclear aircraft carriers, battleships, destroyers, submarines, and troops in response to the presidents of the Contadora Group, who, meeting in Cancun, appealed for dialogue and negotiations to avoid war in Central America and to find a political solution to the area's problems. Reagan has revived the hated and aggressive policy of gunboat diplomacy, thus making a mockery of the world's demand for peace and sovereignty in Central America.

Reagan cannot win with his blind policy of hatred against the goals of freedom and independence being pursued by our nations and people. Aggression will only give birth to a new Vietnam in the heart of Latin America and the aggressors will once again be defeated. Central America is not frightened by imperialism. Central America has risen. It has inherited the courage and dignity of its forefathers and it is ready to defeat the new pirates. But Central America also wants peace. Our people are fighting to defend peace, because they are aware of the serious losses and sacrifices that an imperialist war in the region would involve. They are aware of the grave risks to world peace that such a war would represent.

There is still time to stop the aggressor. It is time to mobilize all our forces, all peace-loving men and women who sincerely want to build a future of liberty and justice for all of the Central American people, who earnestly want the independent and sovereign Central American fatherland that was sought by our forefathers. The PVP, making no distinctions among political, ideological, or religious convictions, calls for a united struggle in favor of peace and against imperialist intervention in Central America. Let the war fleet leave. Let the Marines leave. Let them allow the Central American people to freely decide their own future.

EL SALVADOR

LEGAL OFFICE COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA102306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Legal Assistance Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric told YSU today that a total of 350 political prisoners are still being held at the Mariona Jail and have not benefited from the so-called amnesty and citizen rehabilitation law. The spokesman added that the office is aware that other persons are being held at the women's jail, but exact information is not available. The prisoners held at the San Vicente Jail are in a similar situation. The spokesman added that when the amnesty and citizen rehabilitation law was implemented, Decree 507 should have been abolished, since it does not allow a normal trial for those accused of subversion.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

21 Soldiers Killed

PA110410 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Unofficial sources in Cabanas have reported that at least 21 soldiers were killed and several wounded during guerrilla attacks on rural military garrisons in El Zapote, Tejutepeque jurisdiction, and in Plan de las Mesas and Los Coyotes Hill, near Cinquera. It was also noted that other soldiers are missing, though it is not known if they were kidnapped by extremists or if they scattered in the area in order to save themselves in view of the numerical superiority of the attackers.

The attack on El Zapote began on Sunday night and ended early yesterday.

It was reported that there were more casualties in the other attacks on Plan de las Mesas and Los Coyotes Hill. Unofficial estimates put the total at 16 soldiers.

It was reported from La Union that extremists carried out harassment actions against military units in Nueva Esparta, Poloros, and Anamoros. Rebels blew up electrical poles on the northern highway near km 28, thus interrupting electric power. This action was confirmed by authorities in Aquilares.

The Apopa command reported that extremists attacked a substation belonging to the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission in Guadalupe in that jurisdiction, but that the damage was not great.

Potrero Grande Garrison Attacked

PA102315 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] In a new outbreak of fighting today, leftists attacked the small garrison in Potrero Grande, Aguilares jurisdiction, approximately 30 km north of San Salvador. According to early reports today by military authorities in Aguilares, five soldiers were wounded. They added that little information is presently available.

The military sources added that heavy shooting was heard throughout the early morning hours, but help was not sent until it was requested. When the reinforcements arrived, the extremists had already left.

Nine 'Terrorists' Surrender

PA102302 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA]; read by unidentified person -- recorded]

[Text] Nine terrorists have surrendered at various headquarters located in the eastern zone and abandoned the ranks of the FMLN to accept the amnesty law. Three of the nine surrendered to the 3d Brigade stationed in San Miguel. The other six surrendered in Santiago de Maria and Jucuapa, Usulutan Department. The war materiel turned over by those accepting the amnesty is as follows: Two G-3 rifles, one (AR-15), two M-16 rifles, and a large amount of ammunition.

San Salvador, 10 August 1983

HAVANA CITES UNGO'S CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY

PA100205 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of El Salvador's FDR, has said that the U.S. Government must accept the blame for the continuation, intensification, and regionalization of the Salvadoran war.

In an article that will appear in the next issue of the U.S. magazine FOREIGN POLICY, Ungo said that continued U.S. aid to the Salvadoran regime only lengthens, worsens, and broadens the war in which the people of El Salvador provide the corpses. He said that Washington's role is in opposition to that of the Contadora Group, whose search for peace in the region has the support of most Latin American governments. The revolutionary leader pointed out that patriotic Salvadoran organizations have always been willing to initiate a dialogue with the United States in order to reach a political agreement that ensures Washington's neutrality in the Salvadoran conflict. In conclusion, Ungo noted that the establishment of a negotiations process is an essential step in initiating a dialogue without prior conditions. However, the U.S. Government is trying to gain time for the military fight by rejecting talks.

GUATEMALA

NEW GOVERNMENT MAKES DECISIONS ON PERSONNEL

Foreign Minister Replaced

PA110259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0202 GMT 11 Aug 83

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 10 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government sources have reported that General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the new head of the Guatemalan military government, has dismissed Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola and replaced him with Fernando Andrade, a prominent lawyer.

This is the first cabinet change Mejia Victores has made since taking power in a military coup on Monday.

The sources said that Mejia Victores confirmed three ministers in the posts they held during the Rios Montt administration: Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Villate; Economy Minister Arturo Padilla; and Communications Minister Edgar Leonel Ortega Rivas.

Figueroa and Ortega are Army officers, while Padilla is a civilian with experience in the field of economics. These appointments were made amidst demands from powerful Guatemalan rightist political parties for the formation of a transitional government that would include members of those parties so as to prepare for a speedy return to a democratic government.

Council President Confirmed

PA101957 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] Jorge Serrano Elias was confirmed late yesterday afternoon as president of the State Council by Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

Serrano met for almost an hour yesterday with Gen Mejia. When he left the office of the country's strongman, he noted that the main topic of their discussion was the political opening recommended by the State Council as the best way to return to constitutionality. Gen Mejia, Serrano said, confirmed me in my post. I will continue my work and, although I'm evangelical, I believe that religion does not have anything to do with purely governmental or public matter.

As for the coup d'etat, the State Council president said that this is a time of transition and that it is difficult to evaluate a change that took place so quickly. Serrano concluded by saying that he will continue to serve his country as he has in the past.

New Secretary Named

PA101705 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1447 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced here today that Colonel Pablo Nuila Hub has been appointed the new public relations secretary of the presidency of the republic.

An official communique reports that Nuila Hub, who was until today responsible for the Army's public relations, replaces newsman Gonzalo Asturias, who has resigned. Asturias is the first official to resign since General Efrain Rios Montt was overthrown on Monday.

SPOKESMAN SAYS 8 AUG ACTIONS 'NOT COUP'

PA102247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The overthrow of General Efrain Rios Montt in Guatemala was "not a coup d'etat" but "a change of authority at the highest level," and "the United States definitely had nothing to do" with that change, the new presidential secretary of public relations, Colonel Pablo Nuila Hub, said today.

In his first appearance as official spokesman, Nuila explained that President Efrain Rios Montt was relieved of his post last Monday with the agreement of all Army commanders because of his failure to achieve the goals promised in the coup d'etat of 23 March 1982.

Col Nuila Hub said that there will be "some changes" in the cabinet, but added that these have not yet been decided upon. He affirmed that the ministers of economy, finance, and agriculture will continue in their posts, and noted that the work team es established under the principles of the March 1982 coup "is good"; therefore, no significant changes are planned, although the new head of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores, has "the last word." Nuila reiterated that the commanders' council "concurred" with the replacement of Rios Montt. Asked about the bloody clashes which caused the death of seven persons on Monday, he said that these were due to a "lack of communication" between the forces loyal to the overthrown president and those who opposed him.

The new spokesman referred to guerrilla activity and said that has practically been "eliminated" following persecution [as received] by the security forces during the previous government. "It can be said that the guerrillas are only a nuisance to the Armed Forces," he said.

Asked about the whereabouts of former President Efrain Rios Montt, the spokesman said that he is at home, enjoying full freedom, and is now a general in the reserves. Former government spokesman Gonzalo Asturias told "ACAN-EFE" however, that Rios Montt is not at home and his whereabouts are unknown.

U.S. PRESSURES BLAMED FOR COUP; PARTIES REACT

PA110316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 10 Aug 83

[By special correspondent Isabel Ovares]

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Leaders of the centrist United Revolutionary Front (FUR) have stated here that the military coup that put an end to the government of President Efrain Rios Montt "was not carried out for national reasons but because of U.S. pressure."

Guatemala's Christian Democratic Party (PDC), also centrist, and the extreme rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) announced that they will remain "vigilant" over the actions of the new government, but did not support or reject the 8 August coup which placed General Oscar Mejia in power.

FUR leaders explained that the reason for the coup was Rios Montt's refusal to yield to U.S. pressure for a more active Guatemalan policy against Nicaragua. FUR Secretary General Cesar Toledo, a member of the State Council, a body which acted in an advisory capacity for the deposed president, told the press that Rios Montt refused to participate in military actions against Nicaragua or to send local troops to U.S. bases in Honduras, both of which were the hope of the Reagan administration.

"The main reason for Rios Montt's ouster was his refusal to let Guatemala become involved in the armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua," Toledo stressed, expressing his concern over future actions by the new government of Gen Mejia with regard to the regional crisis.

PDC Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo disagreed with this view, however. He noted that the new government "will not change Guatemala's policy of neutrality" with respect to Central America. Cerezo told AFP that Mejia's conservative stand "does not necessarily stem from that of the group which brought him to power."

Regarding this, he noted the contradiction between Mejia's initial proclamation, in which he backed the Contadora Group, and subsequent statements in which he rejected the peace efforts being made by the nations that make up this group.

Contrary to what Toledo said, Cerezo maintained that the 8 August coup "was basically the result of an internal action" carried out by the Army, aimed at strengthening that organization as an armed institution and, in addition, at preventing the concentration of power in a single person. Cerezo admitted, however, that a factor which may have contributed to the coup was Rios Montt's "very nationalistic policy" which rejected more active participation in the regional situation. This aspect, he emphasized, could have been a factor that led the U.S. Embassy to maintain a "neutral attitude" toward the coup, in contrast to its opposition to this sort of action on previous occasions. Cerezo maintained that the Army "has no other alternative than to lead the country to a democratic process, which is what Mejia announced, thus committing the Armed Forces to this effort."

The PDC secretary general noted that the coupist movement "has been consolidated" and denied that the so-called "young officers" oppose Mejia's appointment, observing that two of them -- the commander of the Air Force and the leader of the Zavala Garrison -- both of whom headed the 1982 coup -- support the new government.

Cerezo described Mejia as a "typical military officer, a man with little political sophistication, but one who respects military hierarchy." He said that "I believe he has military experience, but I do not know if he has the ability." In conclusion, the leader of the PDC said that "he neither rejects nor supports the coup," but did reiterate his firm support for the opening of a democratic process.

For its part, the MLN announced that it will remain "vigilant" and "watchful" of the new government's behavior before taking a stand in support of the authorities.

Meanwhile, most newspapers have carried editorials expressing support for the new government because of the promises contained in Monday's proclamation.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SUPPORTS NEW GOVERNMENT

PA101530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1006 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 10 Aug (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Catholic Church, through its Vicar Msgr Ramiro Pellecer, today voiced its support of the new military government led by General Oscar Mejia.

Msgr Pellecer met with the new president on Tuesday afternoon, and declared after the meeting that "the general (Mejia) is filled with goodwill" and "is on the best of terms" with the Catholic Church.

The Guatemalan Government and the Catholic Church had drifted increasingly apart during the administration of the now-deposed General Efrain Rios Montt, a Protestant preacher in the Church of the Word. The Catholic leader even referred to Rios Montt's government as "an accident in Guatemalan history."

Pellecer was particularly pleased with his meeting with Mejia, commenting that "the church always respects the government." He noted that the chruch is interested in serving our people and ensuring that those who work with the church do so with guarantees."

Pellecer described the speech which General Mejia delivered upon his assumption of power as "excellent," because it was "well-planned and took the problems of Guatemala into account."

He particularly praised the announced decision to abolish the special courts, which the Catholic Church has always opposed.

Finally, he announced that another meeting will be held between the Guatemalan episcopate and General Mejia, who reaffirmed his Catholic beliefs at a news conference.

FAR PREDICTS MORE REPRESSION UNDER NEW REGIME

PA102351 Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (AFP) -- In a communique issued here today, the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) of Guatemala stated that "repression will increase" under the new military government in their country and that "new methods of counterinsurgency will be applied."

In a thorough analysis of the reasons for Monday's coup d'etat and the new outlook for Guatemala, the FAR noted that the government headed by Oscar Mejia "will be just another dictatorship, even worse than that headed by Rios Montt." The FAR stated that the goals of the new government include "a continued effort to annihilate revolutionary organizations and to participate, together with the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies, in Reagan's warmongering adventure in Central America."

The document also stressed that the Guatemalan Army suffers from "low morale as a result of clashes with revolutionaries and confrontations among generals and colonels who want a greater share of power."

In conclusion, the FAR stressed that they will continue the armed struggle, which is "the only way to overthrow the military dictatorship."

MORE ON GUERRILLA ACTION NEAR USMACINTA RIVER

PA101903 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Groups from the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] have occupied a bridge toll station on the banks of the Usmacinta River, in the northern department of Peten. The guerrillas held a rally with the local workers and seized two-way radios and a motorboat.

NICARAGUA

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

PA100425 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "They Claim They Want Peace, But They Send Cannons"]

[Text] It is now the case that 5,000, and not 2,000, U.S. soldiers will participate in the U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras.

The announcement that such a large military contingent will be engaged in maneuvers near Nicaragua was made to the U.S. news media by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, headquartered in Panama.

Gorman also said that these military exercises will continue until March 1984, in successive phases over a period of 6 months.

Highlighting an irrefutable truth, the U.S. media has commented that these will be the longest military exercises by U.S. troops outside U.S. territory.

If no one is threatening the United States from Central America, why is President Reagan's government mounting military exercises in the area which are so prolonged and of such wide scope in terms of duration and war equipment?

The only objective answer to this question is that imperialism, in its stubborn effort to impose its hegemony, wishes to maintain a new and dangerous warmongering sore spot in the Central American area with an extended military display. This certainly tends to undermine the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

With this stance, the United States is repeating the big stick policy, trying to impose its imperialist criterion by force, and confirming that it has not learned anything from history. For this reason, the Contadora Group presidents and foreign ministers quickly rejected and criticized the U.S. maneuvers, which logically create an unfavorable climate for the group's peace efforts.

Similar condemnation of the exercises has been heard in other parts of the Western world, and even U.S. legislators this week introduced a bill that prohibits mobilization of U.S. troops to Central America. They also described the exercises to be carried out in Honduras in August as unwise and provocative. The congressmen indicated that Reagan wants to play the Lone Ranger in Central America, and warned that "the President is playing with fire in Central America, and the Congress should not allow him to strike the spark that leads to war."

As can be seen, the Reagan government's statements to legislators to the effect that its main objective in Central America is to achieve peace are entirely negated by the sending of a powerful naval force to the area and the carrying out of military exercises of such large scale.

OFFICIALS ON 'PATRIOTIC MILITARY SERVICE BILL'

Humberto Ortega Speech

PA101940 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2321 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, to explain the Patriotic Military Service Bill submitted by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the State Council during a regular council session in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companero Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, FSLN National Directorate member and State Council president; companeros members of the State Council Board of Directors; companeros State Council representatives; companeros deputy ministers and members of our Armed Forces; representatives of the mass organizations and of the FSLN; mothers of our heroes and martyrs; dear special guests:

We have been chosen by our National Directorate, by the government junta, and by the companero president of the State Council to explain to the people through this presentation to the State Council, the general guidelines of the Patriotic Military Service Bill, with which our people are already familiar.

We are talking about a bill whose main impact will be felt in the medium and long term. In other words, the bill will create high levels of defense within the medium to long term. This bill is, therefore, not the result of any circumstantial situation; we are not proposing it for circumstantial reasons, or for that reason we are all aware of: The fact that our revolution's political and military situation is difficult because of our enemies. Rather, this bill is the result of the development and perfection of the Armed Forces, as part of an effort to strengthen the entire structure of our country's defense. In any event, there is a relationship between this moment, when the revolution is going through difficult times, and the need to better organize the country's military defense. The Patriotic Military Service Bill is part of the institutionalization process that is doing on in our young revolutionary state.

Three aspects of our national life can be made duly compatible through the Patriotic Military Service Bill: production, education, and defense. The Patriotic Military Service Bill will provide for greater interaction and interrelation among these different sectors. This will have an overall beneficial effect on all of our needs, from the economic, social, and educational standpoints on which our revolutionary society is based.

As we very well know, defense tasks have an impact, an effect, on the productive and social areas. They also have an effect on the educational sector.

Among other things, the regular forces -- by which I mean all the permanent structures of the Armed Forces in the Sandinist People's Army, the Defense Ministry, and the Interior Ministry -- will (?see) two very important things with the development of patriotic military service in the next few years: First, a greater degree of stability in the military and security structures than we currently have. Second, a higher level of military and (?war-oriented) qualification in the reserves, given that, to the extent that military service is gradually fulfilled over the next few years, we will be better able to outline medium and long-term programs for the military preparation of those men who are fulfilling or who will fulfill that military service. Later, when these men have completed their military service and have become part of the reserve [words indistinct] for having spent this time in the service, there will also be specific programs designed to ensure that they retain their military knowledge, their military training, and their military organization for defensive purposes.

The ages for the patriotic military service that we are proposing range from 17 to 50 years. The implementation of patriotic military service is divided into two areas: active military service and reserve military service. Active military service requires one to join units of the permanent, regular Army or certain special areas in the Interior Ministry. Most people, however, would join the Army, the ground troops, the Air Force, the artillery, the armored units, etc. This active military service, which means a 2-year period of enlistment in any of the military branches, would be for Nicaraguan patriots between 17 and 25 years of age. Nicaraguans between the ages of 25 and 50, on the other hand, would carry out the various military activities that characterize reserve military service.

In other words, the patriotic Military Service Bill contemplates active military service for young patriots between the ages of 17 and 25. Two years must be spent as a member of some unit in the permanent Armed Forces. [applause, slogans] We also said that citizens between the ages of 25 and 50 would do their service in the military reserve, staging exercises and attending classes periodically.

This would depend upon certain Armed Forces decisions. The duration of such service might range from 1 month out of every year to 15 days every so often [words indistinct] practical defense requirements.

The first step [words indistinct] and in October, for a month, we will register all patriots between the ages of 17 and 21. This, however, is just the beginning. Over the next few years, during the process of normalization, perhaps next year, conditions will be created so that all who must register under the law can do so, that is, all between the ages of 17 and 50. For now, we will begin with the young patriots between the ages of 17 and 21. Should this law be approved, they will have to register in October. Once the young people who are to be called to service are selected, they would be (?summoned) in January 1984.

All of the principles that we have been promoting in connection with the people's war must also help preserve our spirit, in terms of defense tasks which support both the homeland and the revolution in these difficult times for Central America and our own revolution. I will say it more simply: The high fighting spirit of our Armed Forces must be cultivated. As you know, a part of our Armed Forces have been deployed to combat areas, where they are fighting daily (?at the border). Hondurans are participating (?in exercises) and we, too, are forced to deploy our forces. This means depriving our troops and officers of hours of sleep and rest [words indistinct]. It is not only to fight the FR [expansion unknown] -- which definitely lacks a historic or any other type of future -- that we are mobilizing and deploying our forces. That is not the problem. While we must use our forces to fight the FR, we must also continue to leave part of the forces [words indistinct], should the war escalate. The preservation of that fighting spirit within the Armed Forces remains our (?fundamental) task. We must also strengthen all our mechanisms in order to permit the total military mobilization of the Armed Forces. We already have a high fighting spirit; what we lack is the ability to carry out the total military mobilization of our forces. Therefore, we are also working to (?improve) all those mechanisms which will quickly enable us to completely mobilize the country's entire military machinery if faced with some higher military decision or with an assessmen suggesting that the situation is growing worse. We have never done this. We have always deployed only a limited part of our forces. Therefore, we are working in this direction as well. We must also continue to strengthen the reserve infantry battalions.

The various civil defense measures must also be strengthened. You are all familiar with the civil defense measures, which are so useful; and this is true not only in the case of an enemy attack but also in the event of national emergencies, such as floods or an earthquake, or some other natural disaster that might occur. Civil defense plays a very important role. Within the framework of this situation, we have decided to raise the Army's current civil defense section to the level of Civil Defense General Staff. This means more officers and greater support from the commanding office and the general staff in approaching this very important task in the protection of our population and the fulfillment of our military plans.

We must continue to strengthen the organization of the country's war command. We must continue to strengthen the various measures of the state, the party structures of the FSLN, and the mass organizations, so as to satisfy the support needs and provide the fighting spirit for our Armed Forces. We are also working in that direction.

Within this military framework of aggression [as heard], revolutionary vigilance also plays a vital role. It is the vigilance shown by our people in the neighborhoods and strategic [word indistinct]

Why? Because the enemy's military plans include an attack on our strategic rearguard -- our important centers for mobilization, communications, etc. For this reason, (?wherever) we might breathe the warmongering air imposed by imperialism, we must strengthen the measures for revolutionary vigilance in that direction, in the direction that will keep our enemies from hitting either our vital national defense centers or our rearguard.

Before concluding, I would like to refer to the role of women in all these plans for the military defense of our revolution. We wish to reassert that our women will be able to continue to serve as professional members. As you know, both in the Army and in the Interior Ministry, there are an important number of companeras -- officers and NCO's -- who carry out important tasks for the Army's strategic, operational, and tactical command, for state security, or for the Interior Ministry. Although it is true that the Patriotic Military Service Bill is geared primarily toward the male population, our defense tasks will not exclude women.

Cerda Speech

PA101944 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0015 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Speech by Captain Federico Cerda, member of the Nicaraguan FSLN State Committee, explaining the content of the Patriotic Military Service Bill to the State Council in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companeros Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, minister of defense; members of the Board of Directors of the State Council; members of the State Council; and guests:

Today we must offer a brief explanation of the bill that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has sent to the State Council to be presented today and discussed later by the members of the State Council. We will begin by pointing out that the bill opens with an introductory section that includes the historical and political background to this law. This is followed by 56 articles that comprise the body of the law. They are divided into nine chapters and a final section on special and temporary provisions that establish the elements necessary for the implementation of patriotic military service for 1983-84.

As for the content, we will begin by noting that patriotic military service, as the defense minister said, involves men between the ages of 17 and 50 and women between 18 and 40 who, through special Defense Ministry provisions, must be called to active or reserve military service. The law also establishes that patriotic military service includes active military service, to be discharged in permanent units, and reserve military service, undertaken in reserve units. In addition, the law requires that the duration of active military service be 2 years in the permanent units with an extension or [word indistinct] of 6 months and includes men between 17 and 25 years of age who have been registered through the established process. Service begins once the citizen is inducted into a permanent military unit. It also stipulates that once active military service ends, the citizen will be made a member of a reserve unit.

As for reserve military service, the law specifies that it includes citizens who have done active military service and who are under 25. Once active military service is completed, all citizens must be incorporated into a reserve unit. The law also covers those citizens who have not been involved in active service but whose age -- between 17 and 25 -- qualifies them for such service. In the same way, the rest of the population that is included in the law -- those between 25 and 49 years of age -- can be called to reserve military service.

As a result of the current situation, and in order to fulfill this phase of our development as the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], we will register only that portion of the population that is between 17 and 21 years old on 1-30 October. In other words, those 30 days in October will be devoted to the registration of the 17-21 year-old male population. In this and future registrations, all Nicaraguan citizens who are members of the EPS or of the Interior Ministry will be exempted. It is also established that as long as the rest of the registration -- that is, the registration of citizens between 21 and 49 years of age, [Cerda corrects himself] 50 years of age -- is not carried out, the reserve infantry battalions will continue to be voluntary, as they have been from the outset of this revolution.

Further Explanation

PA101946 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Question and answer period in which Captain Federico Cerda, member of the Nicaraguan FSLN State Committee, and Carlos Nunez, Nicaraguan State Council president, respond to State Council members on the new Patriotic Military Service Bill, in Managua]

[Excerpts] [State Council member Eligio Palacio] Article 30 states that all Nicaraguan citizens living abroad are obligated to register at our embassies. Article 2 of the law states that all citizens have the right to defend our sovereignty, independence, and the Sandinist people's revolution. My question is this: Those who register have fulfilled Article 30, but what happens when they are called to aid in the defense established by Article 2 but refuse? What happens to those citizens? This is a very broad law, which must also include provisions for those people who refuse to fulfill their patriotic duty.

[Cerda] Once we have achieved a sufficient degree of development to register those citizens who are working or studying abroad, the action of any citizen will be evaluated on the basis of the chapter on penalties. If a citizen is registered and called to duty and then does not want to come back to the country, he will be penalized in accordance with Chapter Nine, which deals with the responsibilities entailed in violating military service obligations. I want to point out that Chapter Nine is one to which the State Council members should pay great attention, since this is where contradictions with laws currently in force might arise. Therefore, we ask you to place great care and emphasis on the content of Articles 44 to 51.

[State Council Member Perfecto Arroliga] What methods will be used at the registration offices to verify that the citizen is who he says he is?

[Cerda] If a citizen in a neighborhood registers with a false name and passes (?through the process) without being detected, when this is discovered by the security bodies of the Interior Ministry or by the special organizations in the Sandinist People's Army, one of the chapters of the law establishes a penalty that ranges from 3 months to 3 years in prison. If it is discovered that he gave false information intentionally, the penalty increases.

[Nunez] Thank you very much, Captain Cerda. The Defense and Interior Committee will issue its report on the Patriotic Military Service Bill. This committee consists of Rafael Solis, Alfonso Lacayo, and Alberto Blanco. It will be reinforced by the following representatives: Onofre Guevara, Mariano Fiallos, Angela Rosa Acevedo, Julio Ramon Garcia, and Mauricio Diaz.

This commission has 7 days to examine the bill. As Commander Humberto Ortega and Captain Cerda said, they must bear in mind that registration is scheduled to begin in October. In other words, the law must be debated and approved by September.

The expansion of the committee is not the result of [words indistinct] divisive attitudes, but seeks to guarantee two things: First, that the law will be eminently educational, rather than technical. It is important, therefore, that this law be directly linked to [words indistinct] and that the specific problems that underline this law be discussed, along with some of the controversial articles, such as the provision dealing with women. This is one of the reasons why new members are joining this committee. The other reason is that this law must be legally (?polished). Therefore, [words indistinct] the reports of the majority and minority, so as to respond urgently and quickly to something that is viewed as a strategic (?step) for the revolution.

I urge the representatives to be more energetic dealing with their various leaders and respective organizations. Although Commander Bayardo Arce, as coordinator of the Political Committee of the FSLN National Directorate, the representatives of party work in the FSLN, and the secretaries general of the mass organizations have been given this task, I must state that the representatives will be to blame if the people do not have a clear idea of this law. They must explain it to the people.

Therefore, there must be no excuses to the effect that the counterrevolution, Radio 15 September, and the Voice of Sandino are undertaking their propaganda campaign to maximize the opposition's work by trying to distort the Patriotic Military Service Bill. Each representative must be responsible for explaining the content of this law to the social sectors that he represents in the State Council. Thus, I hope that the secretaries general of the mass organizations and the representatives will study the law, [words indistinct], and that they not come up with rhetoric and inconsistent arguments, but will instead be prepared to work hard.

Moreover, I must state that the law on political parties must be resolved -- that is approved -- next week. If it is not approved on Wednesday, we will hold sessions on Thursday, and if it is not approved on Thursday, then we will hold sessions on Friday, but that law must be approved next week. The same is true of the Patriotic Military Service Bill. If special sessions are needed to finish it in time following the presentation of the committee's report, we will have them. So get ready to work, and inform your various organizations. We hope that the committee will work within this framework and we hope that it will present a very sound report, free of subterfuge and full of profound patriotism.

Since there is nothing else to discuss, this session is now over. Let us stand for the national anthem.

15 CIVILIANS REPORTED KILLED IN REBEL AMBUSH

PA102336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2254 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Fifteen civilians were killed today in a criminal attack by counterrevolutionary bands in the jurisdiction of San Jose del Bocay. As a result of a criminal attack by Somozist counterrevolutionary bands on the road between Jinotega and San Jose del Bocay, 15 are dead and 3 are wounded. The criminals, the Somozist beasts, ambushed a bus travelling to San Jose del Bocay. The result of this criminal action by bands who are sponsored by the Reagan administration and who act with the complicity of the Honduran Army was 15 dead and 3 wounded. The 15 dead and 3 wounded are all civilians. The report said that the ambush occurred today at 0900 on the road between Jinotega and San Jose del Bocay.

More details will be given in the next few hours. We are trying to get more information from the Interior Ministry. Stay tuned because we will be giving you further information on this new criminal action that has filled 15 Nicaraguan homes with grief: 15 civilians killed today, all victims of the murderous bullets of the Somozist counterrevolutionary bands sponsored by the U.S. Government and coming from Honduras.

BORGE CLAIMS 100 REBELS KILLED IN AUGUST

PA110356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0236 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan interior minister, reported tonight that 100 Somozist counterrevolutionaries have died this month in clashes with forces from the Interior and Defense Ministries.

Borge noted that a large quantity of military supplies was recovered from the counterrevolutionary invaders. In addition, he said that 20 combatants of the Defense and Interior Ministries died heroically defending the country's sovereignty. The interior minister also reported that our forces inflicted 10 casualties on the task forces in Jicarito and seized 6 FAL rifles from them.

Meanwhile, a clash occurred yesterday in a place known as Tawa, but the number of enemy casualties was not determined. Our Armed Forces there recovered 12 grenades, 7 rockets, more than 5,000 FAL rounds, and 20 knapsacks.

HAVANA REPORTS DISMANTLING OF SOMOZIST BAND

PA100448 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Joint forces of the Nicaraguan security corps and the Sandinist people's militias have dismantled a band of former Somozist guardsmen who had perpetrated murders, rapes, thefts, and other criminal acts.

The Nicaraguan forces engaged the counterrevolutionaries in the locality of (Cerro Moro), 17 km from San Juan de Limay in Esteli Department. The counterrevolutionary band had been operating in the area since late 1982.

HAVANA NOTES ORTEGA SUPPORT FOR RETURN OF INDIANS

PA100415 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has expressed its support for a Christian commission's efforts to facilitate the return of thousands of Miskito Indians in Honduran concentration camps.

In reiterating his support, Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan government junta coordinator, pointed out that his country is most willing to accept the Indians, who were tricked into leaving or were kidnapped by counterrevolutionary groups based in Honduran territory.

Ortega's statement was made in reply to a letter from the Christian Peace Commission from the Atlantic coast, which is comprised of representatives from the Catholic, Moravian, and Episcopal Churches, who have initiated a dialogue with the ambassadors of Honduras and the United States in Nicaragua.

Ortega said that the growing difficulties on the Atlantic coast and in the entire northern area of Nicaragua have been provoked by U.S. policy. He said that the CIA insists on increasing budget allocations to continue covert operations against the Sandinist government.

ARDE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE UNITY IMMEDIATELY

PA110335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0057 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] San Jose, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) Political Secretariat today announced that it is willing to "meet immediately" with all Nicaraguan sectors to establish the bases and commitments for unity.

Officials of ARDE, a Nicaraguan opposition organization led by Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, and Brooklyn Rivera, stated that the bases for the joining of forces are the same as those stated by the Recovery of the Original Nicaraguan Revolution organization. The declaration added that the unity of all the opposition forces in exile "is the only way to expel the nine commanders who have betrayed the revolution and the people."

ARDE declared that "it is not opposed to the heroic fighters in northern Nicaraguan or any armed group fighting the nine oligarchs," but it rejected the National Guard as an institution and Somozism, which "repressed the Nicaraguan people in a brutal and inhuman manner."

ARDE also warned that it does not wish to return to the past "but to correct the totalitarian and antidemocratic twist that the nine have given to the revolutionary process."

ARDE LEADER ROBELO DISCUSSES STRUGGLE, FUTURE

PY092150 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 28 Jul 83 pp 35-37

[Exclusive interview granted to COSAS correspondent Veronica Lopez by Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, in San Jose, Costa Rica; date not given]

[Text] [Question] What does it mean to be the political leader of ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance)?

[Answer] It is distressing because one of my responsibilities is to finance the war, financing on which the lives of more than 2,000 men in the army that we have inside Nicaragua depend.

[Question] Being in charge of handling the finances you probably know that, depending on its source, money is tied to risks and sometimes sets the course for events...

[Answer] That is true. Our main problem is that we can only accept funds that are not conditional, and usually those who give the money want something in exchange.

[Question] What kind of money is not conditional?

[Answer] The individuals, businessmen, and organizations who give funds want nothing in exchange. All they want to know is what their donations will be used for, and what our plans are, without trying to change them.

[Question] However, there are bound to be people that are prepared to provide economic support without setting any conditions, but in so doing they believe they are defending certain political and economic interests...

[Answer] Perhaps most of those who give us money believe that it is better for the fighting to take place in Nicaragua than in Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, or Mexico. Do you not agree? Theirs is a feeling of self-preservation, the hope that if there is to be a fire, it is better that it should damage someone else's house and not theirs.

[Question] Which countries or political organizations support you at the international level and whose support would you like to have?

[Answer] In all honesty, we knock on any door whatsoever. However, I am forced to admit that thus far we have not received funds from any government, as such. There have been ministers of various Latin American countries, and government politicians, who have given us money from what I assume to be personal funds.

[Question] Speaking of knocking on any door, would you ask Bulgaria for money, for example?

[Answer] I would ask the KGB itself for economic support. I do not believe it would give me any, but I would ask for it. I would even ask the CIA. Why not?

[Question] Despite the fact that you believe that money imposes conditions on you?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that money does impose conditions, and since the Bulgarians know what our conditions are, they would not give us any money, but this does not mean that I would not knock on their door.

[Question] Did you have any luck with the United States?

[Answer] They are helping the people operating in northern Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN. Perhaps they see us as far too independent. The sad thing about U.S. foreign policy is that they do not know how to help allies or future allies. It seems that they want to buy puppets, and usually puppets do not have popular support, and therefore can hardly produce a stable government.

[Question] However, not only governments and politicians can provide funds -- they can also be provided by businessmen.

[Answer] We have had support from private U.S. citizens who have given and continue to give money to finance the war...that is true.

[Question] Do you have the support of any U.S. political sector?

[Answer] We have friends among the Democrats in Congress. They are the ones that have a better understanding of what we are, and share our concerns.

[Question] What about Europe?

[Answer] Most of our support there comes from Latin Social Democrats -- Portugal, Spain, Italy, and even France.

[Question] What about international social democracy?

[Answer] It supports the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party which still seeks a domestic solution. We respect their opinion, but believe them to be utterly incorrect.

[Question] Do you believe that the conflicts in Central America are regional or national?

[Answer] Not even regional -- they are part of the East-West confrontation. The superpowers are playing their games here. However, some of us, like the ARDE, represent a third option. We do not want to be pawns of either U.S. or Soviet imperialism.

[Question] Do you think that is feasible?

[Answer] I beleive that it is difficult, but not impossible. Torrijos was an example, because he was truly the leader of a nonaligned government of a small country.

[Question] What is your opinion concerning the Contadora initiative?

[Answer] Contadora? The name tells you all about it: It talks, talks, talks, and gets nowhere; is that not so?

[Question] Many people believe that this group has rendered the OAS useless and that it is the appropriate channel to resolve Latin American problems...

[Answer] It is undoubtedly an effort that must be supported, but I am concerned about the fact that it has not made much progress and its time may be running out. I believe that one of the countries that comprises this group is boycotting everything: Mexico.

[Question] You have not done too well with the Mexicans, have you?

[Answer] I am not saying this out of spite. It is true that I was expelled and that they did not allow me to issue a declaration in that country. However, the main thing is that Mexico has evidenced considerable bias in favor of Managua in everything it has done and this attitude rules it out as a mediator.

[Question] Which country could fulfill this role, in your opinion?

[Answer] Colombia has been playing a legitimate and leading role, even more so than Venezuela, which is weakened by its economic crisis and current hesitation.

[Question] What is your opinion of the role Honduras is playing in this area?

[Answer] In that country the government, or the power, is in the hands of the military who, realistically enough, see Nicaragua as a threat to their efforts to lead Honduras toward a formal democracy.

[Question] Do you approve the setting up of training camps by the U.S. Army in Honduras?

[Answer] That is something which concerns the United States and Honduras alone.

[Question] If you were part of the government in Honduras and such a plan were to be proposed, how would you respond?

[Answer] I do not want any foreign interference in my country and I would not allow any such thing to take place. Certainly not.

[Question] The Costa Ricans recently reaffirmed their neutral policy toward the Central American conflict, and some time ago the Cost Rican Government asked Eden Pastora to leave the country. What is ARDE's opinion of this situation, taking into consideration that the border area between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is where Pastora operates better and the fact that it is still a key rear position for you?

[Answer] I believe that Costa Rica's neutrality cannot be passive, but active. In point of fact, this is not an internal Nicaraguan problem, because there is strong foreign interference there. There are 8,000 Cubans and there must be some 1,000 or 2,000 Chileans, Argentines, Colombians, Peruvians, Panamanians, and Costa Ricans.

[Question] But you are also a foreigner in exile in Costa Rica, and you engage in politics...

[Answer] It is one thing to be a foreigner who lives in a country, and quite a different one to be a cog in the government and in the ideological machine.

[Question] Are you enthused by the Costa Rican model?

[Answer] Yes, because it is very sad to hear Latin America speaking of only two models: the Chilean military regime and its terrible economic situation and lack of freedom and democracy, and the other, which is Castro's even worse dictatorship in Cuba. Thus, they neglect models that should be followed, like Costa Rican democracy, for example. As far as I know this is the only country where democracy is felt deeply by the people. This is not even the result of compromises, as could be said about Colombian or Venezuelan democracies. We should try to achieve more Costa Ricas in this world, and rather than doing so through a slow process of evolution, why not resort to a swift revolutionary process?

[Question] In your opinion, is there a political solution to the conflict in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Yes; it is a question of reaching an honest and guaranteed compromise capable of avoiding war and providing the basis for elections whose results the parties in conflict must promise to respect. But it is not easy to achieve any such compromise with those who hold power and believe that they have the strength to hang on to it. Thus we have resorted to war as the only option, although without closing the door to a political solution.

[Question] What do you think about Commander Tomas Borge's remarks concerning the elections?

[Answer] Do you mean his statement to the effect that they should have been held some time ago? He is right, because it would have been very positive and would have considerably strengthened the legitimacy of the process. But Tomas was lying when he said this, because in truth they are afraid of calling elections and then having to hold them periodically, thus committing themselves to an electoral process.

[Question] What position will ARDE assume when the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] calls the elections?

[Answer] We would have to wait and see under what conditions and what guarantees they hold the elections. Do you believe that elections in Nicaragua could have any meaning when there is a partisan Army? For example, what would happen if the Conservative Party won? Would it be able to rule with an Army controlled by the FSLN?

[Question] What is your attitude toward armed struggle?

[Answer] If all doors are closed to a political solution, ceasing armed struggle would mean surrender. In our case, armed struggle is a means of applying pressure so that we can approach the table of negotiations.

[Question] Considering everything the Nicaraguan people have been through, do you not think that the people are tired of war?

[Answer] If the people could avoid war, which is terrible, they would do so, but after the sufferings they have endured, bowing to current conditions would be sad indeed. Thus, the people see no alternative other than resorting to armed struggle to free themselves once and for all.

[Question] Have you ever fought?

[Answer] I am not a soldier. I have been -- in fact, I recently went -- to camps inside Nicaragua, but I have never participated in a military operation.

[Question] What is the military strength of ARDE?

[Answer] We have 2,000 armed men.

[Question] And the Sandinists?

[Answer] They have 26,000 men in the Army, and 100,000 militiamen.

[Question] Then the balance of power is marked against you?

[Answer] Yes, but it would have been sheer irresponsibility on our part to become involved in a war if we did not count on two elements in our favor: considerable popular support, and the concrete possibility of mass desertions to our side.

[Question] Interviews with ARDE fighters even before they gave up the struggle showed great despair and lack of belief in victory...

[Answer] That is true, but this despair was not motivated by lack of confidence in the people, but by the lack of resources to provide the people with the arms they want and require. That is the main source of distress.

[Question] What specific geographic area does ARDE control?

[Answer] We wield considerable weight in the south Atlantic coast area. We control 100 km of the San Juan River and make sorties 40 or 50 km into Nicaragua. It is an almost entirely deserted area of tropical forests, ideal for the guerrilla warfare we are waging. One hundred percent of the actions that take place in the south are carried out by us, and we do nothing in the north, where the FDN is operating with 8,000 men.

[Question] It has been rumored that the United States is applying strong pressure to bring about an alliance between the ARDE and the FDN. It has also been said that you have initiated talks in this direction.

[Answer] I went to Washington and had personal contacts with the FDN people, because in a country like Nicaragua, which has only 2.5 million people, everyone knows each other and they are even related to each other. Thus, it is not easy to avoid these contacts. However, there have been no meetings aimed at uniting us, or anything like that.

[Question] Commander Pastora has categorically stated his opposition to any possibility of an alliance with the FDN. However, you seem to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. You have, for example, spoke of "certain former national guardsmen of good record."

[Answer] I try to be as objective as possible, and sometimes there are things that the people do not want to say. One cannot say that the FDN people are all alike. There are at least three clearly distinguishable sectors within it. One sector, the political leadership, is handled by six civilians and a former militaryman, against whom we have nothing to say because even the militaryman was an attache in Washington for most of his career. There is another sector, called the general staff, that is in charge of military leadership. They are comprised 100 percent of former national guardsmen. We cannot accept them because this poses the risk of the return of the National Guard as a powerful military institution in Nicaragua, and everyone knows that when they were in power, Somoza used them as a tool of corruption, crime, outrage, and repression. I speak about the National Guard as an institution because there are former militarymen who, despite having been part of this criminal and corrupt organization, have a reasonably clean record. Better still, there are militarymen and former militarymen who are members of the MDN, my party. The third sector is comprised of the rank and file that is fighting inside Nicaragua.

[Question] Whom does this movement represent?

[Answer] That is where the problem lies; even as far as the political leadership goes, one wonders who elected them, who selected them, and whether they were simply appointed by those who finance and conduct the war. If the latter is true, it is obvious that they lack the legitimate standing of Eden Pastora, for example, who has national support and is a leader in his own right. A similar case is that of Brooklyn Rivera, the leader on the Atlantic coast, who also has a good record. Nor do these FDN leaders represent what I represent within the MDN.

[Question] Are there true ideological differences between those who join the FDN in the north and the ARDE in the south?

[Answer] While the people who join in the north are motivated by the negative desire of merely wanting to fight against the Managua dictatorship, and view the FDN as the most available means to do so, in the south, where we are operating, people are attracted by our political plan of rescuing a betrayed democratic revolution.

[Question] However, it would be difficult to draw this conclusion from the statements these people make to the press regarding their motives...

[Answer] We tell them ad nauseam that we are revolutionaries who want to return Nicaragua to the original intent of the revolution, that we have no desire whatsoever to return to the past, and that we oppose the current totalitarian regime.

[Question] You frequently come out strongly against the Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism of the Sandinist government, but for a long time you were part of this government, and knew well that many of its members upheld these ideas. What has brought about this recalcitrant anti-Marxist attitude?

[Answer] At one point I believed that Marxism-Leninism coupled with nationalism could provide the solution to the nation's problems, and that implemented independently and intelligently, this doctrine could be the magic remedy for our evils. However, once I saw this totalitarian system, which is the embodiment of Marxism-Leninism, in action, I concluded that it was nothing but a farce.

[Question] Several times you have claimed to be a "social democrat." In El Salvador social democracy is represented by the FDR-FMLN [Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], a united organization of the opposition. If you were a Salvadoran, would you join this organization?

[Answer] Absolutely not, although I would not join D'Aubuisson, either. It remains to be seen whether or not the top leader of this organization, Guillermo Ungo, whom I like, can translate democratic socialism into actions or whether he is just a powerless pawn that is being used, just as many of us have been used before.

[Question] Do you believe that you have been used?

[Answer] Oh, yes.

[Question] When did you realize it?

[Answer] I was aware that there was a strong Marxist-Leninist ingredient in the FSLN, but I never believed that it was so widespread or that its international commitments were stronger than the nationalism which characterises the Sandinists. I believe that they were more Nicaraguans than Marxists, and that was my greatest mistake. When they took over government affairs, the problems started, because I saw that for them, government and national unity were not importnat, that the important thing was the party, its ideology, and its totalitarian all-encompassing aim of controlling everything, keeping everything under their thumb, and destroying everything that was not prepared to bow to their will.

[Question] For some time now the opposition to the Nicaraguan Government, ARDE included, has accused the Sandinists of engaging in excessive mobilization and arms buildup. This is taking place in a country which, scourged by an earthquake and a war, should be investing these funds in economic development. However, recent aggressions against Nicaragua's revolutionary process would appear to justify the measures which the FSLN has taken to defend its revolution.

[Answer] Considering present events, the situation cannot be viewed as having remained unchanged, because during the 9 months I was in the junta, we received only aid, real aid, from the United States. And what has been done since -- a mutual defense accord with Cuba, a generalized militarization of the country, setting up militias, and all that, bringing in Soviet tanks and sophisticated military equipment from various countries...

[Question] At least you acknowledge that a large part of the Nicaraguan people support the FSLN's actions and have committed themselves to the process underway in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I believe that there is very little support, but obviously there is some. Even Somoza had some support. We have what I would call very informal data which lead us to believe that two of every three Nicaraguans reject the government. Even so, I have my doubts regarding how many really support it, as opposed to how many are just paying lip service to it.

[Question] Considering what has happened in your country, is there anything that you approve?

[Answer] Naturally; I believe that education, even though it has been politically manipulated, is now more balanced, more in keeping with our reality. The literacy campaign, although that, too, has been manipulated, has been a great effort that has had positive effects because it significantly reduced the number of illiterates. How can I oppose the confiscation of Somoza's assets? There has also been the awakening of awareness of the rights of the workers and the proletariat in general, which constitutes considerable progress that must be acknowledged. Efforts have been made toward improving health, toward a better distribution of wealth, although there is obviously less wealth and less production and, in fact, what is being distributed is misery, but at least the abysmal differences that prevailed under Somoza are no longer present. In fact, much should be recognized as positive, and it would be a mistake to take a stubborn attitude.

[Question] If you could start again...

[Answer] I would not make several mistakes which I made. For example, when the Marxist-Leninists proposed a government program, I did not ask them for international guarantees that would have cost them dearly if they had broken the commitment, as they finally did. Another crucial mistake, from the viewpoint of a politician, is my failure to strengthen the political grassroots of the MDN when I became a member of the government junta, and dedicated myself entirely to working for the revolution, preaching even within the party that it was the time of the fatherland and not of the party.

[Question] What about now -- is it the time of the fatherland or of the party?

[Answer] It is the time for the party to pull all its assets together and use them to save the fatherland.

ARDE REPORTS ACTIONS IN RIO SAN JUAN, NUEVA GUINEA

War Bulletin No 50

PA080435 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and Sandino Revolutionary Front War Bulletin No 50; dated 6 August]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] informs the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world:

1. On 3 and 4 August 1983, ARDE columns commanded by Companero Lionel repelled an attack -- anticipated thanks to reports by our military intelligence -- by the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army] near Comarca de la Aduana, Rio San Juan Department.

2. This action resulted in four clashes between the enemy and our heroic soldiers of the Army for the Defense of Our National Sovereignty. These clashes took place on 3 August at 0800, lasting 10 minutes; at 1100, also lasting 10 minutes; and at 1600, lasting 2 hours. The fourth and last clash took place at 0715 on 4 August.

3. The extended duration of the clashes permitted the coodination of a counterattack by squads led by Companero Martin. We succeeded in holding back the enemy and forcing him to retreat from the area. As a result of these clashes, we suffered the unfortunate loss of our Companero Raul, who was decapitated after being killed. We also had two wounded. The enemy had 36 casualties -- 26 dead and 10 wounded.

4. Our constant actions of the past few days are forcing the enemy to mention some clashes between our forces and their demoralized troops, who are advised by foreign mercenaries. They intend to continue hiding their numerous defeats from the Salvadoran people, as well as the real number of casualties and the truth about our movements in national territory, but we are making way for truth with the fire of our rifles.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past! Free fatherland or death!

[Dated] Nicaraguan mountains, 6 August 1983

[Signed] ARDE General Command

War Bulletin No 51

PA090435 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and Sandino Revolutionary Front War Bulletin No 51]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of ARDE informs the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world:

1. At 1200 on 5 August, squads from the Raimundo Terun column, led by Companero Marino, clashed with the Interior Ministry's special troops near Jose Bravo, in the Jurisdiction of Nueva Guinea.

As a result, the enemy sustained seven casualties -- two dead and five wounded. No casualties were reported on our side.

2. Approximately a month a go, two peasants, Agustin Lasso and Emisario Lasso, were hanged by paramilitary elements. These murders were carried out by five henchmen belonging to one family. Their names are Concho, Pino, Epifanio, Calto, and Balbino Lopez. The crime against the Lasso brothers occurred primarily because they disagreed with the Managua regime's totalitarian ideas. However, the ARDE internal front in this area reports that Concho and Pino Lopez have already been executed and that the remaining three are being pursued so that the people may pass sentence on them.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Free fatherland or death!

[Dated] Mountains of Nicaragua, 8 August 1983

[Signed] ARDE General Command

FDN LEADERS OUTLINE PLANS FOR INCREASED STRUGGLE

PM101510 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Aug 83 p 10

[Joaquim Ibarz dispatch: "Anti-Sandinist Front Announces Increase in Armed Struggle in Nicaragua Over Next Few Months"]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- "We want repression to increase, the enemy to wear himself out, the shortage of food to increase dissatisfaction, and the economy to suffer. This is our strategy." This was told to us in the Honduran capital by Indalecio Rodriguez, one of the seven members of the leadership of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) -- the principal armed force in opposition to the Sandinistas -- and Frank Arana, the spokesman for the group.

These leaders of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution cannot explain the failure of the alleged offensive which, as was repeatedly announced, would coincide with the fourth anniversary of the Sandinistas' triumph. At first they told us that some remarks by a member of the leadership had been misinterpreted, but they later asserted that the offensive did take place. "Since we have no propaganda infrastructure," they told us, "we could not report the many armed actions which we carried out, principally in Jinotega and Zelaya, where we took five Sandinist camps."

In the political and diplomatic circles of this capital, little credence is now given to these assertions by the FDN leaders, and their triumphant claims of military actions are received with a good deal of skepticism. Moreover, it is emphasized that propaganda is precisely what the FDN handles best, and that they would hardly have failed to publicize such major actions.

Indalecio Rodriguez and Frank Arana also stated that "as of August, our forces have gone on a permanent offensive, which will continue until victory." In view of the record, this announcement has also been received with reservations, since there have been many offensives which remained only words.

The FDN leaders did not link this envisaged offensive with the cutting of funds, an option which Washington may exercise if no tangible results of their actions within Nicaragua are seen. Rodriguez and Arana denied what both U.S. politicians, including Reagan himself, and the world press have frequently commented on: the CIA's covert support of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. "We receive no money from the CIA; we are assisted by other sectors and countries however." They said this without blushing, but declined to specify from which countries they receive political and financial support in order "not to embarrass them."

To our question whether U.S. strategists are rather disappointed because they have not succeeded in taking even one city, despite enjoying the incalculable advantage of the nearby Honduran sanctuaries, they replied that "we never planned to take over Jalapa or any other city: if we wish to liberate an area we are capable of doing so, but we will not take that step unless we can count on the immediate recognition of several countries."

Indalecio Rodriguez, former deputy rector of the Central American University of Managua, was a friend and associate of Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and he, so we were assured, suggested Sandino's name to identify the insurgent movement which was beginning the armed struggle against Somoza. His father was a personal friend of General Sandino, whom he supported continuously.

Criticisms of Felipe Gonzalez

To our question on how he liked seeing a man with a clear democratic career of struggling against dictatorship not being identified as a Somozist simply for belonging to the FDN, Indalecio Rodriguez replied: "I am now accustomed to being falsely labeled, since Somoza used to accuse me of being a communist. Nicaragua is a small country, however, and we all know each other; we grew up together and we know everyone's past. That is why I can assert that there are countless associates of Somoza within the current government, beginning with the minister of finance, Jaoquin Cuadra, followed by Emilio Boltodano, Leonel Arguello, and so forth."

He added that the leaders of the Committees for the Defense of Sandinism (CDS) are the same people who a few years ago held the post of cantonal chairmen under Somoza, and that less than 2 months before the dictator's fall they were shouting at a rally: "Do not go, do not go; stay."

He openly criticized Felipe Gonzalez's role with respect to Nicaragua. Frank Arana said that, until the Spanish prime minister becomes chairman of the defense committee of the Sandinist revolution, "he cannot be both judge and plaintiff, he cannot mislead poor people who will believe in two-fold personalities."

With regard to the Socialist International, they believe that it follows the dictates of Felipe Gonzalez. They do not believe that outside political pressures can make the Sandinist revolution change course. "If those were the only pressures, we would be ridiculed. The period of civil protest and protests from other governments is now over, and it had no success."

Nevertheless, they accept that military means alone cannot change the situation in Nicaragua, and admit that both international factors and elements related to the domestic economic situation can affect the struggle against Sandinism.

"Pastora Resentful"

They both agree that the so-called Commander Juan Carlos, a Spaniard, formerly manager of the Nicaraguan Match Company and now seeking support at home and claiming to command 7,000 armed men, is nothing more than "part of the folklore." They described him as a fraud who controls nothing and nobody. "He lives in Miami, though he has just sent us a letter postmarked Matagalpa [Nicaragua]." They acknowledged that a good public relations campaign has enabled him to gather funds, especially in the United States and Spain. "We have heard," they told us, "that Spain's Mediterranean Foundation has sent him $200,000."

They were also openly critical of Eden Pastora, whom they consider an irresponsible leader who "thought he was king of the world, whereas in fact he stands for nothing. He believed he could issue a call and have the whole of Nicaragua join him but he has no one." They added that the so-called "Commander Zero" initially ignored the FDN but later began to accuse it of being Somozist. "When he realized our strength, he used the same strategy as the Sandinists -- it was the only option -- but this tactic has not borne fruit." They also said that Pastora cannot complain of a lack of funds.

Another person who openly disapproves of Pastora is Mario Chamorro, son of Fernando "the negro" Chamorro, the famous anti-Somozist guerrilla leader who is now struggling, at the head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union, to overthrow Sandinism.

"The fact is," Mario Chamorro said, "that Pastora is very resentful toward the government. He believes that it did not give him the place he was hoping for, after his many years of supporting what Sandinism stood for. He is an opportunist and fickle, and all he does is deceive our people."

"Negro" Chamorro's military organization, the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), was one of the least known opponents of Somozism, though one of the most active. Mario said that it did not want to join the FDN because the latter had not purged the Somozists. He said that his group is involved in intensive fighting in Esteli, Chinandega, and Madriz. According to the young revolutionary leader, the FAR has "a large number of infiltrators, thanks to my father's prestige -- not only in the Army but also [apparent line drop] given they could cause a complete upheaval in sectors where no one expects it. Many of them are comrades of the commander (his father) and have kept in contact." He also forecast that armed activities against Nicaragua will increase considerably in the next 3 months.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITIA BATTALION -- It has been reported from Esteli that territorial militia Battalion No 70-25 was officially created on Sunday. It will be named after Felipe and Nelly Barrera. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Aug 83 PA]

CUBAN PROFESSORS -- Doctor Mariano Fiallos, the rector of Leon's center for the National Autonomous University and secretary of the State Council, recently attended the fourth meeting of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Historians [Asociacion de Historiadores Latinoamericanos y del Caribe], ADHILAC, held in Bayamo, Granma Province, Cuba 22-24 July. In an interview with Radio Havana, Fiallos said that there are 45 Cuban professors in Nicaraguan universities, 18 of whom are in Leon. [Summary] [Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 83 PA]

CASTRO'S 6 AUG TALK WITH FRENCH JOURNALISTS

Comments on French Influence

FL101400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Because of public interest, the newspaper GRANMA is today publishing the informal conversation held on 6 August between Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and a group of French journalists on the occasion of the visit of French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson. We are going to read excerpts from the interview.

Fidel, at the request of one of the journalists, began talking about the French people in the following manner: We have affection for France. We have affection for the French people. We also have a fondness for the history of France because its history has instructed us. Before I read Marxism, I had read the history of the French Revolution -- this was taught when I was in the earliest grades -- but I was not really aware of what happened there, of what the French Revolution was. Later, I read and studied about it and became very interested in it, and I believe that it has had a great deal of influence on me. I am referring to the history of the revolution of 1789. I read many different authors. Sometimes, I read these books until dawn when I was a high school student, during vacations, or when I did not have other assignments to work on.

I spoke about this with Cheysson. This was the influence, let us say, of the first modern social revolution, the French Revolution, as revolutionaries against feudalism and despotism. Later, we were influenced by France toward socialism. Marx himself was greatly influenced by France and transmitted that influence to us in two works which are classics for us: "The History of the Civil Struggle in France" [La Historia de la Lucha Civil in Francia] and "The Eighteenth Brumaire" [El Diez y Ocho Brumario].

Later, the Paris Commune greatly influenced the Cuban revolutionaries. There was, without a doubt, French influence on our wars for independence. The war of 1868 was characterized by a great romantic spirit, and I would say that the influence of the Jacobins was present; but it also seems to me that there was a certain degree of influence by the Girondins on some of our first fighters for independence. In our own struggle, in the war for liberation, there were three French influences: the French Revolution of 1789; the civil struggles in France and the Paris Commune; and, finally, the French Resistence against the Nazis.

When asked about relations between France and Cuba, Fidel Castro said that there were difficulties in the early years of the revolution over the independence struggle of the Algerian people. Although we have always been interested in relations with France, both political and economic relations, a situation existed that, out of solidarity, led us to take a firm position of opposition to French policy and of support for the Algerian fighters. Fidel added that after the Algerian problem had been solved, political and economic relations with France improved and have prospered progressively since then.

Of course, the triumph of the left in France raised hopes in our country. We have had close relations with the left -- our relations with Mitterrand and with the French Communists. We began to establish relations with this government many years before the triumph of the left.

In another part of his conversation with the French journalists, dealing with the good relations between the two countries and with world problems, Fidel said: I do not believe that relations that are limited to the bilateral level are sufficient. France has responsibilities in the world. France is not a powerful country but it is a great power that has technological development, scientific development, economic development, and international prestige. In my judgment, France can and does play a very important international role. I am very interested in France's concern for Third World problems. In all the recent international conferences of the so-called Western developed countries, France is the country that has shown the greatest interest in the problems of the Third World. This is a point where French Government policy and our concerns as a Third World country coincide, because we are socialists but we also belong to the Third World. In our international statements, we have always considered the interests of the Third World countries because they reflect the historical reality of underdevelopment and because we have common interests with them.

Fidel added that, for us, the contradiction of being both a socialist country and a Third World country is insignificant. As I stated in New Delhi, over and above political religious, and ideological differences, we have many things in common with the Third World countries which we are keeping in mind and which we will defend. Moreover, we do not defend national interests. We are not very nationalistic -- we are patriots -- but we are not very nationalistic, and we are strongly faithful to our political principles. We have often sacrificed our national interests for the sake of the principles of our revolution and our internationalist principles.

The Americans do not understand that, and it is causing them much effort. They are a bit used to thinking that nationalistic interests should come before any other interest. We, however, have realized that our fatherland is not only Cuba -- our fatherland is also mankind. We are learning to think in terms of humanity. Man first thought in terms of a clan, then of a tribe, then of a feudal group; then he thought in terms of a nation. When man begins to think in a universal sense, when he begins to see all mankind as his family, when he begins to see all mankind as his fatherland, then he will have taken a big step forward in his political development and in his awareness.

To a question concerning what he and the French minister of external relations dealt with the commander in chief replied: I would say we analyzed international issues, especially those aspects of the international situation on which our positions coincide. I shall give an example of a position on which the interests of France and those of the European Community in general coincide: The search for a negotiated political settlement for Central America, the avoidance of the complication and worsening of the problem, and the avoidance of U.S. intervention in Central America, against which we are fighting as much in the interest of the Latin American peoples as in the interest of the United States itself. This is a point on which interests coincide.

We also talked about Africa's problems. There are points where our interests coincide in the search for a solution to the problem of Namibia's independence and the problem of southern Africa in general -- how to avoid its becoming a zone of tension and conflict -- on which France and Cuba have coinciding positions.

We talked about international economic problems, the international economic crisis and the problems derived from it, the interests which are also common to the underdeveloped world or the developing world, as it is known, and the interests of the industrialized countries. The crisis terribly affects the countries of the Third World, much more than it affects the industrialized countries, but it also affects the industrialized countries We agreed that a solution to these economic problems will help the underdeveloped world and the industrialized world.

The economic crisis creates instability in the Third World. It creates instability even in the countries that are already developed, the problems of inflation, but especially -- more than inflation -- problems of unemployment and economic stagnation. We are very concerned about high interest rates for loans. We are concerned about the debts of the Third World countries. We are concerned about finding ways to solve these problems and analyze the interests that Third World countries and the industrialized countries have in common as well as interests common to the countries of the Third World and the countries of Europe -- industrialized Europe.

It is necessary to keep in mind that when you, the French, travel abroad, you are representing France. But you are also representing to an important degree the interests of industrialized Western Europe. In these contacts, and I think the French delegation has made contacts with Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, and Latin America, it is trying to find out where there are common points between the economic interests of the Third World and those of the European Community.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro dealt with these and other important current international issues in his informal conversation on 6 August with French journalists. The newspaper GRANMA, in today's edition, will publish the entire text of that interview.

Considers C.A. Problem

FL101825 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Replying to a journalist's question on what had been the principal subject of the Cuban-French talks, Fidel said that all aspects of the international situation were analyzed on which we have coinciding positions. He gave as examples the need to find a negotiated political solution for the problem of Central America, Namibian independence, and the situation of southern Africa in general.

Fidel pointed out another coincidence between France and Cuba: the world economic crisis that affects industrialized and underdeveloped countries, which must be solved. He said that the United States, with its economic and financial policy and high interest rates, is forcing the rest of the world, both developed and underdeveloped, to finance its arms buildup and its budget deficits.

After discussing this problem extensively, the French journalists wanted to know about Central America and our commander in chief's viewpoints. Just as in the interview with the U.S. journalists, Fidel said that one cannot find a negotiated political solution in this region unless a solution is found first for the Salvadoran problem. He said that finding a solution by ignoring El Salvador would practically be a betrayal of the Salvadoran people and revolutionaries. On the question of whether there has been a change in the U.S. Administration regarding the situation in this region, the leader of the revolution said that its tone has been softened but that in fact its policy remains intact.

At the request of the journalists, Fidel made an evaluation of the Contadora Group's efforts, calling them an extraordinarily positive contribution. Nevertheless, he expressed concern at the fact that the Contadora Group has not clearly defined the need for a solution of the Salvadoran problem. It has not considered a solution for El Salvador, which is a key issue for a solution in Central America, he said.

Our commander in chief discussed human rights, pointing our that, in our country, there are no missing, tortured, or murdered persons, and he denounced Yankee imperilism's great slander campaign against Cuba. He expressed assurance that U.S. domination will not prevail by any means, not even by invading and occupying our countries. He said that there are technical means to neutralize this or that weapon, but there is no technical means to neutralize a struggling people. He gave Vietnam as an example. He added: I do not expect others to have our convictions. We believe in our convictions and we believe firmly, and therefore we defend them vigorously. I believe that we are invulnerable. We are not frightened and do not lose our composure or our levelheadedness

Fidel deplored the fact that the U.S. Government believes that our statements are made in response to its power policies. On this path, the U.S. Government could reach the point where it finds that it is completely mistaken and that revolutionaries do not back down or capitulate to power policies.

Views Human Rights Issue

PA102105 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] During an informal talk with French journalists Fidel Castro said that, after Spain, France is the country with which Cuba shares the most historic roots, which is why Cubans feel both sympathy and admiration for France.

Castro stressed the development of bilateral relations, which should improve and are improving thanks, he said, to President Francois Mitterrand's administration. He added that France plays and can continue to play a very important international role, and he added that at all recent international conferences among the so-called developed Western nations, France has expressed the most interest in Third World problems. This is a point very much in common between the French Government's policy and our own concerns as a Third World country, the Cuban president underscored.

Castro indicated that during his talks with Cheysson they reviewed principally those aspects of the international situation in which France and Cuba maintain similar positions, including the search for a negotiated political solution in Central America. In this regard, the Cuban leader said that one cannot even think of finding a negotiated political solution for Central America if a negotiated political solution is not found first for El Salvador, which, he said, is the central issue.

According to Castro, U.S. policy has shifted attention from El Salvador to Nicaragua, but the situations in these countries are not comparable because in El Salvador there is an internal civil struggle, while in Nicaragua there are border conflicts organized and sponsored by the CIA.

Castro stressed that the Salvadoran revolutionaries have clearly expressed their willingness to find a negotiated political solution, and he noted that, despite the Contadora Group's declaration, the Sandinist Government's six-point proposal, and the statement made by Cuba on 26 July, no change in the U.S. position can be seen, as that country is maintaining a policy of force and psychological warfare. Cuba will never give in to a policy of force; the search for a solution can never imply unilateral concessions by the Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, or Cuban revolutionaries, Castro added. He also said that Cuba cannot negotiate for El Salvador or Nicaragua, but it does endorse their efforts to achieve a peaceful solution. In reality, he stressed, the Central American problem does not have to be resolved through negotiations between Cuba and the United States but between the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the United States, and between the Nicaraguans and the United States. He then stressed: This is why we are pleased with the contacts between Stone and the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, and the contacts between Stone and Nicaragua.

The Cuban leader said that the Contadora Group is making an extraordinarily positive contribution in the search for a political solution in Central America. However, he said, I am concerned that it has not addressed the Salvadoran problem, which is a key issue in achieving a solution.

In answer to a journalist's question about the dirty campaigns about human rights in Cuba, especially in connection with the allegedly disabled poet named Valladares, Castro said that it would be interesting to know who finances those campaigns. He explained that Valladares was one of Batista's policemen who was sanctioned for committing counterrevolutionary terrorist activities. He explained that the entire international campaign about Valladares revolves around an invalid who is not an invalid and a poet who is not a poet. Comparing the Nazi Gestapo during the occupation of France with the Batista tyranny's police, he stressed that if the French people were to reflect a bit about their own experience, they would realize the Cubans, too, are vulnerable to that type of people.

Castro stressed that although certain Cuban laws entail severe punishment, there are no tortured, missing, or slain people, and that during these 25 years of revolution, and despite living under imperialism's death threats, no action has ever been undertaken outside the law. He reasserted that all those campaigns are financed and directed by the CIA.

Castro said finally: It is naturally regrettable that the U.S. Government should think our statements are in response to its policy of force. Along that path they may get to a point where they will see that they are completely mistaken and that revolutionaries neither give in nor capitulate when faced with policies of force.

Discusses World Economic Crisis

PA101833 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has said that the world capitalist economy is a drifting ship with only the United States serving as its helm while exclusively trying to protect its own interests. Castro stressed that the current economic recovery is transitory because the groundwork that would make it possible to feel certain about a lasting recovery does not exist.

Informally addressing the French journalists who accompanied Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson on his recent visit to Cuba, Castro stressed that, with its economic and financial policy, the United States is forcing the rest of the world -- both the industrialized and the underveloped nations -- to finance its arms race and its budget deficit.

The Cuban leader reiterated his concern over the Third World countries' debt, which totals nearly $700 billion and continues to grow, and stressed that to resolve the international crisis it is necessary to find solutions to both the industrialized nations' problems and those of the developing countries. Unless the Third World's economic problems are solved, there will be no solution to the industrialized world's economic problems, because there will not be enough markets nor will it be possible to fight unemployment or fully use the developed countries' industrial facilities or their skilled labor forces, Castro stressed.

He added that there is common ground between Cuba and France on this problem, which is everyone's responsibility. He stressed: I believe that, among the developed Western countries, France shows the most more conscientious concern about this problem.

RIZO ALVAREZ ARRIVES IN HUNGARY FOR VISIT

FL110046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, is visiting Hungary, where he has held talks with Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, with whom he discussed the friendly ties that unite the two countries.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY REPAIRS BEHIND SCHEDULE

FL101806 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Repairs on agricultural equipment to be used in the upcoming Camaguey Province sugarcane harvest were found to be behind schedule after a 2-month performance check. From the performance check it was learned that, through the end of June, 2,032 pieces of equipment of the 9,212 included in the plan were reported ready, which represents barely 22 percent of the program.

According to specialists from the Industrial Machinery Department of the Camaguey delegation of MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry], only the Ignacio Agramonte Agro-Industrial Complex exceeded that percentage, and the Alfredo Alvarez (Remola) complex reached 31 percent.

The agricultural complexes that are behind schedule are Haiti, Noel Fernandez, Batalla de las Guasimas, Argentina, and (La Falle). Those found to be in a critical situation are Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Dominican Republic, and Panama, which have barely begun operations. This situation is due to an insufficient supply of spare parts, lack of raw material and steel, incorrect planning in some agro-industrial complexes, and to the fact that qualified personnel were on vacation.

BRIEFS

ROTTERDAM MAYOR DEPARTS -- We are prepared and willing to develop cooperation between Rotterdam and Havana, between The Netherlands and Cuba, said (Abraham Peyter), mayor of Rotterdam. (Peyter) made the statement at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport moments before he returned home. Before leaving, (Peyter) signed an agreement with Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government. The mayor of Rotterdam also referred to the role that Cuba and The Netherlands can play in the search for world peace, which is now characterized by the existence of many tensions. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Aug 83 FL]

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT REFUSES CUBAN UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

FL102018 Bridgetown CANA in English 1725 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Aug 10, CANA -- The Dominica Government said today it would continue to refuse Cuban university scholarships for locals as long as Marxism-Leninism was a compulsory subject of study there.

The official announcement followed talks yesterday between Cuban Ambassador to Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago Ivan Cesar Martinez and Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

The statement said the Dominica Government had proposed that as an alternative "Cuba should, like other donor countries, finance scholarships for Dominicans to the University of the West Indies."

The Cuban ambassador "promised to convey this request to his government."

Martinez told reporters yesterday that the two countries had agreed that in future all scholarship offers from Cuba to Dominica would be channelled through the government here.

But he said that as long as Dominicans accepted the offers made to them, they would have to study all the subjects provided for in the courses.

The Dominica Government has openly criticized Cuba for circumventing local tradition and granting scholarships to Dominicans through a left-leaning political party here.

Today's government statement also confirmed Martinez' announcement yesterday the two countries discussed the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations. During the talks, "the (Dominica) Government undertook to consider the proposals and to give a reply in the near future."

"The ambassador expressed the desire of his government for improved relations with the Government of Dominica," the statement said.

Martinez had said he hoped his country and Dominica would establish diplomatic ties as well as signing scientific, cultural, and trade agreements.

CARBON DESIGNATED COMMUNICATIONS-WORKS MINISTER

FL102023 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Aug 10, CANA -- Dominica's new communications and works minister, Alleyne Carbon, is a newcomer to politics.

Carbon, 31, entered parliament for the first time in 1980 when Prime Minister Eugenia Charles' Dominica Freedom Party swept the polls.

He contested the Cottage constituency seat, running against leader of the leftwing Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM) Bill Riviere, winning by 132 votes.

Born in the fishing village of Cottage, 32 miles north of here, Carbon worked as a machinist in the Ministry of Communications and Works from 1967 to 1979.

In 1980 he was made a junior minister in the Ministry of Communications and Works.

This week he was appointed to replace 42-year-old lawyer Henry Dyer, sacked by Miss Charles for incompetence.

A government statement announcing his appointment said Carbon "has been known during the past three years for his diligent application to the duties assigned to him."

He is a Roman Catholic.

HAITI

HEALTH MINISTER FLIES TO U.S. ON ANTI-AIDS DRIVE

FL101317 Santo Domingo Radio Earth in English 0200 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti -- Haitian Health Minister Ary Bordes flew to Washington yesterday in an offensive of President Jean-Claude Duvalier's government to stop the propagation of the news that Haitian citizens are the bearers of the Acquired Immunological Deficiency Syndrome called AIDS. Minister Bordes will try to convince [words indistinct] eliminate Haitian residents as the possible bearers of the AIDS.

The Haitian health minister claimed that the U.S. press has been very unjust with Haiti by publishing articles and news that show the Haitians as the sole responsible for the propagation of the new illness.

ST VINCENT

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BONDS -- Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 6, CANA -- A 10-million-dollar (one EC dollar, 37 cents U.S.) issue of government development bonds in St Vincent and the Grenadines has been fully subscribed, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Milton Cato has told Parliament here. The bonds were issued in May this year and will mature in ten years' time, with interest at the rate of eight percent per annum. Cato said the proceeds from the issue had been allocated to building two schools, industrial factory shells, for road re-construction, infrastructure development in the Grenadines, to finance the Kingstown port development project, hydroelectricity development, the Kingstown foreshore infrastructure as well as to repair the Union Island jetty damaged by hurricane in 1981. A total of 18.6 million (EC) dollars has so far been raised by government since 1969. The 1969 issue raised 2.1 million dollars; 2.5 million was raised in 1971; and 4 million in 1973. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1542 GMT 6 Aug 83 FL]

PARAGUAY

POLITICAL PRISONERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY091400 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] A group of persons who are being detained for violating Law 209 began the 3d day of a hunger strike today, demanding their immediate release. This drastic decision was taken by some young people who were working at the Paraguayan Data Bank [BPD], and by peasants who are involved in the so-called "Caaguazu case."

The hunger strikers are also demanding the release of all political prisoners in the country, according to two different communiques released from their prisons: the National Prison of Tacumbu and the Buen Pastor women's reformatory.

The hunger strike, of an indefinite period, consists in not taking any food, whether liquid or solid, except for water. The group from the BPD has been in jail since May (3 months), and those involved in the "Caaguazu case" have been in jail for 3 years, since 1980.

According to the communiques released at the beginning of the hunger strike, the following persons are participating: Mariano Martinez, Ernst Heinrich Goosen, Francisco Dure, Vidal Martinez, Desiderio Arzamendia, Benjamin Livieres, Roberto Villalba, Santo Gil Dure, and Silvano Presentado.

These nine persons are accused of violating Law 209 and are awaiting trial. They are demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and the abolishment of Laws 209 and 294.

Three more persons held at the Buen Pastor women's reformatory must be added to the above-mentioned names.

VENEZUELA

PETKOFF DENIES EXISTENCE OF CRISIS IN MAS

PA092235 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] MAS [Movement to Socialism] presidential candidate Teodoro Petkoff has said that there is no crisis in his party. Petkoff denied that an internal struggle for party control is underway. There is no crisis, he repeated.

In addition, at a news conference he announced a new program for his political campaign. He said that he will meet with reporters every Tuesday to tell them about the progress of his campaign.